XIIIB

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL * FORWARDED BY

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

DURING THE YEAR

1889.

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Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Judicial) Department,—
No. 450, dated 20th May 1890

READ—

The Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab for the year 1889.

REMARKS.—The total number of offences reported to the Police and Magistrates during the year 1889 was 157,979 compared with 159,885, and 164,459 during the years 1887 and 1888. Of these 124,558 were under the Indian Penal Code, and the remainder under Local and Special Laws. During the preceding year 131,523 offences under the Penal Code were reported, so that there has been a decrease of very nearly 7,000 cases under this head, and, as the Judges have remarked, it is satisfactory to observe that the tide appears to have turned, and that the steady increase in reported crime, which occurred during the past six years, has received a check. If the statistics regarding the offences under the Penal Code which are admitted to have occurred are considered, the results appear to be still better, as they show a decrease of 7,570 true cases, and a return to the condition prevailing in the year 1886 when 79,698 offences were admitted to have occurred compared with 80,031 in the year under consideration. The decrease in reported crime as compared with the previous year has been most noticeable in the districts of Jhelum, Gujránwála, Amritsar, Bannu and Ráwalpindi, in all of which the number of reported offences was considerably less than in 1888, while in Ferozepore, Peshâwar and Lahore there was also a satisfactory decrease. On the other hand in Gurgaon, Hazára, Simla, Umballa, Karnál, Delhi, Ludhiána and Jhang there was a considerable increase in reported crime. The tables given in the Report however do not separate for each district the number of offences under the Penal Code from those under Local and Special Laws, although an approximate idea of the prevalence of the more ordinary types of crime can be obtained to some extent from the table given in paragraph 17 of the Report which shows for each district during the past three years the number of offences against the human body and those relating to property. In all the districts of the Delhi Commissionership there has been an increase in the total number of both classes of these offences and also in the aggregate number of offences of all kinds, but no general explanation has been suggested to account for the fact. In the Karnál District under the head of offences relating to property 986 true cases occurred in 1889 as compared with 502 in the preceding year. The Lieutenant-Governor observes from the Sessions Judge's remarks that the District Magistrate has described this increase as nominal, and principally due to three causes, namely, the transfer of the Pihewa tract containing 88 villages from the Umballa District, the falling-off in employment produced by drought and the influx of strangers and bad characters in connection with the construction of the Delhi-Kálka Railway. If, as the statistics show, the true cases of offences against property have all but doubled since the year 1888, His Honor scarcely understands how the increase can be termed nominal, and, as regards the causes attributed, if the construction of the railway has led to an influx of strangers, who presumbly came to seek work, similar means of employment should apparently have been available for the residents of the district who were affected by the drought. Some further explanation of the increase of crime therefore seems required.

2. The relative proportion of cases admitted to have occurred to reported cases is in some districts, as the Judges have observed, very remarkable, most especially in Kohát where 97 per cent. of reported cases were admitted as true offences. The explanation suggested in the Report is that in this and other frontier districts the population is somewhat primitive and truthful, and though violent forms of crime are common, cases involving chicanery and fraud seldom occur. This explanation does not appear to Sir James Lyall to account for the results obtained in the Kohát District, which seem rather to be due to the manner in which references to Councils of Elders

have been made under the Frontier Crimes Regulation of 1887. During the past year 2,388 offences were reported in the Kohát District, while during the same period 663 references were made to Councils, out of 1,112 such references made in all the six frontier districts of the Province. These 663 references involved 1,339 persons of whom only 153 or 11 per cent. were convicted. The conclusion seems inevitable that criminal references to Councils of Elders have been made too hastily, without sufficient preliminary enquiry, and before individuals have been distinctly accused on *primâ facie* adequate grounds for the accusation. This matter has more than once been brought to the notice of the Commissioner of the Peshâwar Division, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the subject will not be lost sight of by the Deputy Commissioner. If more care were exercised before cases are sent to Councils of Elders for trial, it seems almost certain that a large proportion of cases would be dismissed summarily as in other districts, and that the results of the references to Councils would be more satisfactory. From the quarterly statements of proceedings under the Frontier Regulation which are submitted to Government it has been shown that in a very large proportion of cases the action of the Councils was limited to requiring the accused to take oath of innocence with compurgators, as though the members of the jirgas considered that little proof was needed to establish the innocence of the accused. With regard to the high percentage in the Bannu District, namely 94, it does not appear that indiscriminate use has been made of the provisions of the Frontier Regulation, but sufficient care does not seem to have been exercised in admitting reported cases, for out of 3,531 of these only 83 were summarily dismissed by the Magistrates. On the other hand a larger number of cases were struck off at the instance of the Police than in five-sixths of the other districts of the Province. This fact tends to corroborate the view, not that the inhabitants of the Bannu District are more truthful than elsewhere, but that the Magistrates have failed sufficiently to apply the provisions of Section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and have admitted complaints which should have been summarily dismissed. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Judges of the Chief Court that a word of warning appears to be necessary to some Magistrates against an abuse of the power of summary dismissal. Thus in the districts of Amritsar, Gurdáspur and Siálkot the number of true cases during the year under review amounted in the first to only 52 and in the other two districts to only 59 per cent. of the reported cases; and, as the Judges have remarked, it seems extremely probable that true cases have been thrown out in no inconsiderable numbers. No doubt, as His Honor remarked last year, there is an increasing tendency among the people to have recourse to the Criminal Courts on the most frivolous and unnecessary grounds, and this tendency must be restrained by a free use of Section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. But this provision of the law should be applied with judgment, and because the procedure laid down in Chapter XVI of the Code is only preliminary, its importance should not on that account be overlooked. If the examination of the complainant which is required by Section 200 is intelligently conducted by the Magistrate, the result will be, on the one hand, should he decide to dismiss the complaint, that an innocent person is saved the inconvenience and indignity of being made to appear before the Court, while, on the other hand, if the complaint is admitted, the complainant's examination will have been formally recorded, and his opportunities lessened of thereafter varying his statements and supporting them by the production of false evidence.

3. The percentage of cases brought to trial to cases admitted to have occurred has been as follows during the past five years :—

1885	...	...	...	78·6 per cent.
1886	...	...	...	77·03 do.
1887	...	...	...	75·8 do.
1888	...	..	...	74·4 do.
1889	...	...	...	78 do.

This is a satisfactory improvement if the figures for each district from which the provincial percentage has been derived can be considered accurate in all instances. This, however, appears doubtful, because in the case of Dera Ghâzi

Khan the percentage is 103, and in that of Simla 100. It is of course possible that the inclusion of cases reported in previous years but brought to trial in the year 1889 may account for the otherwise unintelligible result in Dera Gházi Khan, but it is to be observed that the very same figure, 103, was given for this district in the Criminal Report for the year 1888, and the same percentage, 100, was also entered in the case of Simla. The Judges questioned the accuracy of these percentages in both those instances, and it would have been more satisfactory if the District Magistrates had explained the repetition of the figures in the succeeding year, or, if necessary, detected and prevented an error in the statistics.

4. The statistics which have elicited the remarks made by the Judges in paragraph 12 of the Report regarding the proportion of convictions to cases brought to trial are the most unsatisfactory feature in the criminal administration of the Province during the past year. Commenting on the results obtained in the districts of Delhi, Karnál, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, Ferozepore and Gujrát the Judges have stated that in these districts it would seem that in from 65 to 75 per cent. of the cases brought to trial and from 73 to 81 per cent. of cases admitted to have occurred, the offenders escaped justice, while for the whole Province it appears that convictions were obtained in only 43 per cent. of the total cases brought to trial, and 34 per cent. of cases admitted to be true. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried for offences under the Penal Code is still more unsatisfactory, the proportion for the whole Province having fallen to 29 per cent. The want of Public Prosecutors to represent the Crown in criminal cases is doubtless a serious drawback, and must to some extent account for the small proportion of convictions. Proposals to remedy this defect, at any rate in those parts of the Province where crime is most rife, are now under the consideration of the Government of India. But the remarks made by some Sessions Judges appended to the Report indicate that some Magistrates are inclined to accommodate their decisions to the view which they consider an Appellate Courtmay possibly take, and record orders of acquittal even when themselves convinced of the guilt of the accused. Others, it is said, pass lenient sentences when they are not quite sure of the guilt of the accused and thus satisfy their consciences. The inadequacy of the sentences passed by some Magistrates, even when no doubt exists as to the guilt of the accused, has also provoked comment. In paragraph 13 of last year's Review the Lieutenant-Governor called the attention of District Magistrates to the expediency of not leaving their subordinates without guidance in the infliction of punishments. From the remarks made by the Sessions Judge of Delhi there appear to be grounds for thinking that native Magistrates are apt to form an exaggerated idea of the heinousness of what they conceive to be offences against the State, such as the unlawful possession of an old rusty sword, while crimes directed against individuals such as house-breaking are regarded as of less enormity and punished with less rigour. The matter is important because Appellate Courts cannot now enhance the punishment inflicted by Magistrates, and the passing of a very insufficient sentence in a serious case involves a miscarriage of justice: at the same time the Lieutenant-Governor recognizes the difficulty of dealing with the subject and the necessity for not attempting to fetter the independence of the Criminal tribunals.

5. The number of murders admitted to have occurred, namely 397, is less than in any of the four preceding years, the corresponding figures for which are—

1885	...	...	...	433
1886	...	...	...	453
1887	...	...	...	547
1888	...	...	...	490

The decrease is most marked in the Peshawar District where only 43 were committed as against 96 and 79 in the years 1887 and 1888 respectively. In the Hazára District also there was a considerable diminution, namely, 19

compared with 39 and 28 in the same two years. The proportion of convictions to the total number of persons disposed of was slightly higher than in any of the previous four years. These results are satisfactory, and, so far as the frontier districts are concerned, indicate that the Regulation passed in 1887 continues to work successfully in checking serious crime.

6 The number of offences under Local and Special Laws has continued to grow steadily since 1886, the most noticeable increases during the past year being under the Municipal, Police, Excise and Opium Acts. These results, however, are not a matter for regret, for there is no evidence that they point to an increase of crime under these heads, but rather that they indicate greater activity in detecting such offences. The creation of the appointment of Excise Commissioner is evidently, as the Judges have remarked, the direct cause of the larger number of offences sent up under the Opium and Excise Acts In no district was excessive use made of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding good behaviour, and the total number of persons from whom security was demanded fell from 8,022 in the preceding year to 5,495, while the average amount of security demanded fell from Rs. 216 to Rs. 184 It is noticeable, however, that the number of persons imprisoned in default rose from 911 in 1888 to 1,162 in the year under review, and the number of those detained in prison for more than one month from 430 to 566. These figures are satisfactory if their meaning is that greater care has been exercised by Magistrates in accepting the security offered, and that sureties are finding out that the responsibility undertaken by them is no empty form, and that a breach of the conditions in the bond for good behaviour will entail forfeiture of the security demanded. It may be remarked, however, that the figures given in paragraph 30 of the Report do not exactly tally with those entered in the statement in paragraph 48 so far as concerns the number of persons ordered to find security for their good behaviour in 1888 and those imprisoned in default.

7. The remaining subjects dealt with in the Report call for no special comment. Honorary Magistrates have as usual given very considerable assistance in disposing of the less serious cases, and deserve an acknowledgment of their services. A steady improvement has been effected during the last four years in the realization of fines imposed in Magistrates' Courts, the proportion of realizations having gradually increased from 70 per cent. in 1886 to 75 in the past year. On the whole, the Report for 1889 shows a more satisfactory state of affairs as regards the prevalence of crime than has been observed during either of the two previous years, but much evidently remains to be done to bring the liability for their crimes properly home to the offenders, and the efforts of the Magistracy and of the Police must not be relaxed to attain that end. .

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of these remarks, with a copy of the Report, be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department, for information; and to the Registrar of the Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of the Judges and for circulation with the Report ;

also that the Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. MAUDE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—22-5-90—341.

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Appendix.

Extracts from the Annual Criminal Reports of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates

No. 1691 G.

FROM

E. W. PARKER, ESQUIRE,

Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab,

To

H. C. FANSHAWE ESQUIRE, C. S.,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Dated Lahore, the 8th April 1890.

SIR,

Annual Report on Criminal Justice submitted.

I AM directed by the Judges to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab during the year 1889, together with the usual statements and statistical tables.

PART I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

A.—GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

Number of offences reported, admitted to have occurred, and brought to trial.

2. The following table gives the number of offences reported, the number which may be taken to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial, during each of the preceding five years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nature of offences.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.	REMARKS.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1885	113,800	35,669	1,349	76,782	56,190	125,845	Columns 7 and 8—In 1885, 1886 and 1887 the cases and persons brought to trial for offences under the Indian Penal Code, after reference to Councils of Elders, were shown under "Local and Special Laws", but in 1888 and 1889 they have been shown under the Indian Penal Code.
	1886	120,350	39,129	1,523	79,698	56,412	124,826	
	1887	128,623	40,782	1,719	86,122	59,598	130,035	
	1888	131,523	41,976	1,946	87,601	60,476	131,262	
	1889	124,558	42,542	1,985	80,031	58,010	125,812	
Offences under Local and Special Laws.	1885	28,232	3,559	98	24,575	23,544	53,276	
	1886	27,647	3,929	52	23,674	23,222	52,349	
	1887	31,262	4,364	50	26,848	26,043	60,082	
	1888	32,936	4,371	90	28,475	25,969	56,331	
	1889	33,421	4,302	63	29,056	27,674	56,068	
Total ...	1885	142,032	39,228	1,447	101,357	79,734	179,121	
	1886	147,997	43,058	1,575	103,372	79,634	177,175	
	1887	159,885	45,146	1,769	112,970	85,641	190 1 17	
	1888	164,459	46,347	2,036	116,076	86,445	187,593	
	1889	157,979	46,844	2,048	109,087	85,684	181,880	

Remarks on the above statement Decrease of reported crime

3. The total number of cases reported is somewhat below that for the year 1887 ; but, as compared with the year 1888, there is a large decrease in the number of offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, and a slight increase in offences under Local and Special Laws. On the whole there has been a decrease of about 3·9 per cent, which may be attributed to ordinary fluctuations. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that the tide appears to have turned, and that the steady increase in reported crime which has occurred during the past six years, has received a check.

Complaints summarily dismissed, and struck off at the request of the Police.

4. The number of offences reported which were summarily dismissed, has increased, notwithstanding the falling off in reported cases. The number struck off on the application of the Police is almost the same as in the year 1888. The Judges

recently submitted proposals for facilitating Police action in dealing with false and unfounded reports, and when these are accepted, the number of cases struck off on the application of the Police may be expected to rise considerably. At present the proportion of cases struck off at the request of the Police to complaints summarily dismissed by Magistrates, stands at 1 to 23. After allowing for the fact that the bulk of the complaints which are made direct to Magistrates are of a petty character, this difference is still remarkable.

Decrease of admitted crime.

5. The number of offences returned as true has fallen from 116,076 to 109,087, the average for five years being about 108,000. The percentage to reported cases is nearly 69. Offences brought to trial represent 78 per cent of those admitted to have occurred. These latter figures are much the same as those for each of the two preceding years. The falling off in the number of offences returned as true corresponds with the decrease in reported crime.

Decrease of persons brought to trial for offences falling under the Indian Penal Code

6. The number of persons brought to trial for offences falling under the Indian Penal Code has fallen off by nearly '4 per. cent as compared with the years 1887-1888, but closely corresponds with the number in each of the first two years of the quinquennial period.

Table showing detailed working in districts regarding the summary dismissal of complaints.

7. The following table shows in detail the working in districts in regard to the summary dismissal of complaints and the striking off of cases at the instance of the Police :—

District.	1887.	1887.	1888.	1888.	1889.	1889.
	Summarily dismissed.	Struck off.	Summarily dismissed.	Struck off.	Summarily dismissed.	Struck off.
Delhi	866	106	1,576	94	1,938	100
Gurgaon	753	6	710	4	993	15
Rohtak	813	4	645	11	625	12
Karnal	1,346	28	1,503	31	1,172	19
Ambala	2,126	48	2,501	30	2,805	16
Ludhiana	2,557	70	2,133	75	1,979	96
Simla	182	10	76	57	78	60
Jalandhar	1,678	8	1,355	13	1,225	13
Hoshiarpur	2,526	55	2,072	18	2,148	41
Kangra	1,155	30	1,539	21	1,467	17
Amritsar	3,062	50	3,483	190	3,810	56
Gurdaspur	3,293	42	3,169	51	2,873	44
Sialkot	3,666	51	4,112	76	4,219	17
Gujranwala	1,133	96	1,033	7	929	95
Lahore	2,571	57	1,986	43	2,454	...
Ferozepur	1,628	135	2,213	84	2,002	35
Hissar	1,335	42	1,565	30	1,521	55
Multan	1,251	58	1,414	95	1,828	157
Jhang	1,098	10	916	55	789	135
Montgomery	714	108	892	51	1,210	121
Muzafargarh	858	22	837	20	974	29
Jhilum	1,936	15	1,856	51	1,005	20
Gujrat	2,061	4	2,044	5	1,902	2
Rawalpindi	2,873	153	3,455	280	2,824	246
Shahpur	1,135	80	1,082	42	1,213	28
Dera Ismail Khan ...	644	56	736	62	783	32
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	13	...	50	...	359	21
Bannu	266	27	129	170	83	117
Peshawar	1,371	193	904	109	815	130
Hazara	214	151	317	217	755	302
Kohat	22	54	44	44	66	17
Total ...	45,146	1,769	46,347	2,036	46,844	2,048

Remarks on working in certain districts.

8. The variations between districts and in the same districts in different years, are very remarkable. The Sialkot district takes the lead in regard to summary dismissals in each of the past three years. In the Amritsar, Gurdaspur, and Rawalpindi districts, the figures were also high in each of those years. In the Simla, Dera Ghazi Khan, Bannu and Kohat districts, false complaints appear to be extremely rare. The action taken in this direction has risen largely in the Delhi, Gurgaon, Amballa, Amritsar, Lahore, Multan and Montgomery districts, and has fallen in the Gurdaspur, Jhilum, Rawalpindi and Jhang districts. The striking off of cases on Police requisitions has been considerable only in the Hazara and Rawalpindi districts. In each of the following districts, namely :— Gurgaon, Rohtak, Karnal, Ambala, Jalandhar, Kangra, Sialkot, Jhilum, Gujrat and Kohat, the number so struck off does not exceed 20 for the entire year, although several of these districts are remarkable for the number of false complaints summarily dismissed by Magistrates, and it would be reasonable to suppose that a population addicted to making false complaints to Magistrates would be equally prone to make false charges to the Police. A word of warning appears, however, to be necessary to Magistrates against an abuse of the power of summary dismissal; the returns of some districts show such a high percentage of dismissals that it seems extremely probable that true cases are thrown out in no inconsiderable numbers.

Detailed comparison of districts in regard to reported and admitted crime in the years 1887, 1888, and 1889.

9. The following table may be found useful for the purpose of comparing the working in districts in regard to (1) reported cases, (2) true cases, and (3) cases brought to trial.

		1887	1888	1889	Percentage of true cases to cases reported, in 1889.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases, in 1889.
DELHI ...	Cases reported ...	3,951	4,793	5,302	61	89
	True cases ...	2,979	3,123	3,264		
	Brought to trial ...	2,818	2,806	2,921		
GURGAON ...	Cases reported ...	2,141	2,144	2,680	62	85
	True cases ...	1,382	1,430	1,672		
	Brought to trial ...	1,194	1,181	1,418		
ROHTAK ...	Cases reported ...	2,343	2,082	2,085	69	85
	True cases ...	1,526	1,426	1,448		
	Brought to trial ...	1,377	1,272	1,244		
KARNAL ...	Cases reported ...	3,539	3,033	3,385	65	73
	True cases ...	2,165	1,499	2,194		
	Brought to trial ...	1,863	1,261	1,599		
AMBALA ...	Cases reported ...	6,517	6,540	7,335	61	75
	True cases ...	4,343	4,009	4,514		
	Brought to trial ...	3,529	3,319	3,414		
LUDHIANA ...	Cases reported ..	5,286	5,470	5,860	64	93
	True cases ...	2,659	3,262	3,785		
	Brought to trial ...	2,588	2,942	3,534		
SIMLA ...	Cases reported ...	1,742	1,412	1,640	91	100
	True cases ...	1,550	1,279	1,502		
	Brought to trial ...	1,572	1,279	1,502		

		1887.	1888.	1889.	Percentage of true cases to cases reported, in 1889.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases, in 1889.
JALANDHAR ...	Cases reported ...	6,110	6,035	6,061	79	85
	True cases ...	4,424	4,667	4,823		
	Brought to trial ...	3,322	3,663	4,123		
HOSHIARPUR ...	Cases reported ...	6,290	5,700	5,513	60	75
	True cases ...	3,709	3,610	3,324		
	Brought to trial ...	2,964	2,720	2,521		
KANGRA ...	Cases reported ...	4,511	4,447	4,650	68	94
	True cases ...	3,326	2,887	3,166		
	Brought to trial ...	3,145	2,728	2,983		
AMRITSAR ...	Cases reported ...	9,284	9,640	8,058	52	83
	True cases ...	6,172	5,967	4,192		
	Brought to trial ...	4,999	5,102	3,503		
GURDASPUR ...	Cases reported ...	6,842	7,301	7,117	59	77
	True cases ...	3,507	4,081	4,200		
	Brought to trial ...	2,334	3,052	3,234		
SIALKOT ...	Cases reported ...	8,912	10,751	10,423	59	67
	True cases ...	5,195	6,632	6,187		
	Brought to trial ...	3,051	3,805	4,191		
GUJRANWALA ...	Cases reported ...	5,729	6,248	4,554	77	65
	True cases ...	4,500	5,139	3,530		
	Brought to trial ...	2,262	2,521	2,313		
LAHORE ...	Cases reported ...	9,904	10,187	9,522	74	65
	True cases ...	7,276	8,158	7,068		
	Brought to trial ...	5,634	5,250	4,601		
FEROZEPUR ...	Cases reported ...	7,563	8,006	7,318	72	79
	True cases ...	5,848	5,709	5,281		
	Brought to trial ...	4,421	4,291	4,212		
HISSAR ...	Cases reported ...	3,475	3,848	4,045	61	80
	True cases ...	2,098	2,253	2,469		
	Brought to trial ...	1,798	1,867	1,994		
MULTAN ...	Cases reported ...	5,967	5,546	5,751	65	88
	True cases ...	4,658	4,037	3,766		
	Brought to trial ...	3,699	3,427	3,349		
JHANG ...	Cases reported ...	2,590	2,584	2,777	66	80
	True cases ...	1,482	1,613	1,853		
	Brought to trial ...	1,197	1,309	1,485		
MONTGOMERY ...	Cases reported ...	4,987	4,367	4,214	68	57
	True cases ...	4,165	3,424	2,883		
	Brought to trial ...	2,064	1,800	1,654		
MUZAFARGARH ...	Cases reported ...	3,512	3,490	3,353	70	77
	True cases ...	2,632	2,633	2,350		
	Brought to trial ...	2,098	2,066	1,821		
JHILUM ...	Cases reported ...	6,977	6,439	4,428	77	72
	True cases ...	5,026	4,532	3,403		
	Brought to trial ...	3,253	3,161	2,479		
GUJRAT ...	Cases reported ...	6,296	5,564	5,320	64	73
	True cases ...	4,231	3,515	3,416		
	Brought to trial ...	2,795	2,454	2,513		
RAWALPINDI ...	Cases reported ...	11,456	14,073	12,587	75	73
	True cases ...	8,430	10,338	9,517		
	Brought to trial ...	5,568	5,868	7,009		

		1887.	1888.	1889.	Percentage of true cases to cases reported in 1889.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases in 1889.
Shahpur ...	Cases reported ...	5,061	4,631	4,427	72	65
	True cases ...	3,846	3,507	3,186		
	Brought to trial ...	2,708	2,377	2,097		
Dera Ismail Khan	Cases reported ...	2,183	2,341	2,272	64	75
	True cases ...	1,483	1,543	1,457		
	Brought to trial ...	989	1,045	1,100		
Dera Ghazi Khan	Cases reported ...	2,742	2,591	2,529	85	103
	True cases ...	2,729	2,541	2,149		
	Brought to trial ...	2,547	2,622	2,225		
Bannu ...	Cases reported ...	3,257	4,153	3,531	94	76
	True cases ...	2,964	3,706	3,331		
	Brought to trial ...	2,036	2,583	2,539		
Peshawar ...	Cases reported ...	6,246	6,126	5,573	83	87
	True cases ...	4,682	5,113	4,628		
	Brought to trial ...	4,082	4,574	4,050		
Hazara ...	Cases reported ...	2,263	2,700	3,281	67	82
	True cases ...	1,898	2,166	2,224		
	Brought to trial ...	1,920	1,865	1,827		
Kohat ...	Cases reported ...	2,226	2,364	2,388	97	96
	True cases ...	2,150	2,276	2,305		
	Brought to trial ...	1,831	2,152	2,229		

Remarks on the above statement.

10. According to these figures the normal percentage of true cases to reported cases may be taken to range between 65 and 75 per cent, the provincial percentage being 69. In the Amritsar (52), Gurdaspur (59), Sialkot (59), Hoshiarpur (60), Delhi (61), Ambala (61), districts, the proportion of false cases is abnormally large; while in the Kohat (97), Bannu (94), and Simla (91), districts, false cases seem to be of remarkably rare occurrence.

Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases.

11. As to the proportion of cases brought to trial to cases admitted to have occurred, the provincial percentage is 78. In the Dera Ghazi Khan and Simla districts every true case is shown as having been brought to trial; while in the Kohat and Kangra districts all but 4 to 6 per cent of true cases were brought to trial. These results are almost too good to be accepted as correct. On the other hand, in the Montgomery (57), Shahpur, Lahore, Gujranwala (65) and Sialkot (67) districts, the proportion of true cases which came before the Magistrates was exceedingly small and cannot be regarded as creditable to Police working.

In regard to the Dera Ghazi Khan district, and probably also the Simla district, the figures are apparently wrong; but the inclusion of cases reported in previous years but brought to trial in the year under report, may account for the results shown. In regard to the Dera Ghazi Khan district, this point was noticed in paragraph 10 of the Report for the year 1888.

12. The variations in reported crime are noticeable in the following districts :—

Summary of review of offences reported and brought to trial. Reported crime.

Decrease.	*Per cent on* 1888.
Jhilum	31
Gujranwala	27
Amritsar	17
Bannu	15
Rawalpindi	10
Ferozepur	9
Peshawar	9
Lahore	6
Increase.	
Gurgaon	25
Hazara	22
Simla	16
Ambala	12
Kurnal	11
Delhi	10
Ludhiana	8
Jhang	7

The District Magistrates of the four districts in which a decrease of crime is most noticeable, account for it as being due mainly to their individual efforts in supervising the criminal administration. The District Magistrates of the other districts in which the variations have been great, have not been able to assign any very convincing reasons for the fluctuations. Stringent measures such as those which have clearly been taken in the four districts showing the largest decrease in crime may, if they are judiciously enforced, result in improvement; but it is so far by no means certain that in these districts any permanent improvement has been effected. Where, as in the case of the Shahpur and one or two other districts, there has been steady improvement extending over several years, more confidence may be placed in the results obtained.

Cases admitted to have occurred.

With regard to the relative proportion of cases admitted to have occurred to reported cases, the results obtained in some districts are very remarkable, and give rise to doubts as to whether the elimination of false cases has been on the whole very judiciously carried out. In the following districts true cases bear a very low relation to reported cases :—

Amritsar	52	per cent.
Gurdaspur	59	„
Sialkot		
Hoshiarpur	60	„
Ambala	61	„
Delhi		
Hissar		
Gurgaon	62	„

On the other hand, in the following districts, the percentage of true to reported crime is extraordinarily high :—

Kohat	97	per cent.
Bannu	94	„
Simla	91	„
Dera Ghazi Khan	85	„
Peshawar	83	„

and it seems probable that in most, if not all, of these districts false cases

are in fact rare ; the population being somewhat primitive and truthful. In some of these districts violent forms of crime are common, but cases involving chicanery and fraud seldom occur.

Cases brought to trial.

Turning to the proportion of cases brought to trial to cases admitted to have occurred, the figures might be expected to be highest in districts in which either reported crime has fallen largely or in which the elimination of false cases has been most considerable, and *vice versa*. This is generally but not invariably the case, as will be seen from the following table :—

Districts.	Percentage of true to reported crime.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases.
Dera Ghazi Khan	85	103
Simla	91	100
Kangra	68	94
Delhi	61	89
Multan	65	88
Peshawar	83	87
Rohtak	69	85
Jalandhar	79	85
Gurgaon	62	85
Amritsar	52	83
Hazara	67	82
Jhang	66	80
Hissar	61	80

In the Dera Ghazi Khan and Simla districts, the results are very abnormal, and have not been explained. In the Jalandhar district the working under both heads seems to have been satisfactory. In Jhilum the decrease was chiefly in reported crime. In Amritsar not only has reported crime fallen, but cases have been thrown out as false in exceedingly large numbers. In the other districts specified, summary dismissals stood very high, and the proportion of cases brought to trial was high in consequence.

In the Sialkot district only 59 per cent of cases reported were admitted to have occurred, and yet, only 67 per cent of these latter were brought to trial. In the Montgomery district, although false cases were largely eliminated, only 57 per cent of true cases were brought to trial.

Proportion of convictions to cases brought to trial.

The returns do not supply information as to number of *cases* in which convictions have been obtained, and although no very safe deductions as to working could perhaps be made from such information, it would nevertheless be of interest in examining the results in districts. A comparison of the number of accused persons brought to trial with the number of cases brought to trial, shows that the average number of accused persons per case is two, and on this assumption it has been found that the proportion of cases in which convictions have been obtained—

(1)—to cases brought to trial, for the province, is only ... 43 per cent.
(2)—to true cases ... „ „ „ ... 34 „ „
(3)—to reported cases „ „ „ ... 24 „ „

In the following districts the results were much below the average—

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Delhi	30	27	17 per cent.
Karnal	30	21	14 „ „
Hoshiarpur	30	22	13 „ „
Gurdaspur	25	19	11 „ „
Ferozepur	33	26	19 „ „
Gujrat	34	25	16 „ „

In these districts it would seem that in from 65 to 75 per cent of the cases brought to trial, and from 73 to 81 per cent of cases admitted to have

occurred, the offenders escaped justice. These results scarcely point to a successful administration of criminal justice.

The results were much more satisfactory in the following districts:—

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Shahpur	60	39	28 per cent.
Peshawar	60	53	44 „ „
Jhang	57	46	30 „ „
Hazara	59	49	33 „ „
Simla	55	55	50 „ „
Kangra	53	50	34 „ „
Dera Ismail Khan	52	40	25 „ „
Rawalpindi	50	37	28 „ „
Sialkot	47	31	19 „ „
Montgomery	46	26	18 „ „
Jhilum	46	37	29 „ „
Bannu	47	36	34 „ „

Proportion of cases summarily dismissed in which reference was first made to the Police, has fallen.

13. Although the number of cases summarily dismissed was larger than in the preceding year, the number so disposed of after reference to the Police is less. The number so referred was 12,273 in 1887, 11,041 in 1888, and 10,652 in 1889, while the numbers summarily dismissed were 45,146, 46,347, and 46,844 respectively.

B.—Offences classified.

14. The following comparative table shows the fluctuations in working for offences under the Indian Penal Code. :—

Increase or decrease of crime under the main heads of the Indian Penal Code.

1	2				3	4		5		6		7	
Description of offence.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during the year.				Percentage of increase or decrease on 1888.	Number of cases brought to trial.		Persons disposed of during the year.		Persons convicted		Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.	
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Chapter VI.—Offences against the State	...	1	1	1	3	+200	2	4	1	11	4	...	36
,, VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	1	2	2	3	+50	2	3	6	3	1	...	33
,, VIII.—Offences against the public tranquility ...	800	946	891	922	743	—19	819	726	6,531	5,594	4,003	3,476	66	62
,, IX.—Offences by or relating to public servants ...	174	143	135	150	218	+45	132	195	168	272	43	79	61	29
,, X.—Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	958	958	1,157	1,280	1,154	—9	1,253	1,106	2,340	2,001	1,230	1,128	52	56
,, XI.—False evidence and offences against public justice	1,006	1,013	1,288	1,239	1,164	—6	1,229	1,129	1,890	1,720	951	987	50	51
,, XII.—Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	137	149	167	157	145	—8	124	135	140	167	72	79	51	47
,, XIII.—Offences relating to weights and measures.	81	70	65	103	76	—26	103	73	144	90	102	53	71	65
,, XIV.—Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	575	506	646	685	621	—10	574	572	1,579	1,613	1,087	1,014	69	63
,, XV.—Offences relating to religion	192	153	144	145	158	+9	131	157	318	441	80	64	25	15
,, XVI.—Offences affecting the human body—														
1.—Offences affecting life	849	947	1,026	957	850	—11	930	853	1,538	1,408	779	693	51	49
2.—Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births	71	93	97	50	60	+24	34	46	50	88	20	40	40	45
3.—Hurt	7,715	8,702	10,233	11,452	11,188	—2	10,247	10,101	25,136	24,838	5,117	4,720	20	19
4.—Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	794	789	864	783	714	—9	663	630	1,822	1,580	239	245	13	15
5.—Criminal force and assault	21,741	1,975	18,161	18,192	17,526	—4	15,902	15,721	38,152	36,802	5,316	5,248	14	14
6.—Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	257	288	363	277	261	—5	210	197	479	436	159	142	33	32
7.—Rape	107	109	113	132	104	—20	98	92	116	118	44	41	38	34
8.—Unnatural offences	86	106	116	109	88	—18	86	80	118	92	60	45	51	50
Chapter XVII.—Offences against property—														
1.—Theft	11,957	14,100	16,067	15,789	13,180	—16	8,412	7,164	12,488	10,781	7,799	6,628	63	61
2.—Extortion	230	222	219	201	247	+23	153	229	355	432	57	63	16	15
3.—Robbery and dacoity	317	365	546	589	475	—19	302	305	759	697	318	242	42	35
4.—Criminal misappropriation of property ...	474	414	454	455	501	+10	443	489	717	829	351	390	49	46
5.—Criminal breach of trust	596	701	785	824	693	—16	651	606	807	744	283	288	35	38
6.—Receiving of stolen property	2,546	2,969	3,370	3,174	2,724	—13	2,380	2,116	3,734	3,335	2,215	2,031	59	61
7.—Cheating	784	624	832	746	850	+14	684	809	1,140	1,252	255	268	22	21
8.—Fraudulent deeds	18	8	18	16	21	+31	13	19	22	31	3	7	14	22
9.—Mischief	3,286	3,403	3,922	3,926	3,739	—4	3,410	3,407	8,301	8,436	2,629	2,595	32	31
10.—Criminal trespass	14,843	16,516	19,048	19,720	17,145	—13	6,333	5,982	12,014	11,505	4,658	4,195	39	37
Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to documents, or trade or property marks	120	124	129	156	169	+8	154	159	280	316	66	69	24	22
,, XIX.—Criminal breach of contracts of service ...	41	21	15	20	23	+15	18	19	35	39	15	16	43	41
,, XX.—Offences relating to marriage	4,389	3,958	3,768	4,052	3,916	—3	3,701	3,677	5,499	5,675	624	680	11	12
,, XXI.—Defamation	400	274	289	227	251	+11	212	242	378	443	33	48	9	11
,, XXII.—Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	1,286	1,279	1,188	1,110	1,021	—8	1,071	965	1,834	1,735	254	251	14	14
Total ...	76,782	79,698	86,122	87,601	80,031	—8	60,476	58,010	128,890	123,534	38,868	35,735	30	29
Local and Special Laws ...	24,575	23,674	26,848	28,475	29,056	+2	25,969	27,674	55,938	55,522	41,378	38,663	73	69
Grand Total ...	101,357	103,372	112,970	116,076	109,087	—6	86,445	85,684	184,828	179,056	80,246	74,398	43	41

Note.—The figures for offences under the Indian Penal Code against 1888 and 1889 include, and against 1885, 1886 and 1887 do not include, reference to Councils of Elders.

Remarks on the above statement.

15. It will be observed that a considerable decrease in crime falling under the Indian Penal Code, is noticeable under the following heads :—

Hurt	...	...	decrease	... 264
Criminal force and assault	...	...	„	... 666
Theft	...	...	„	... 2,559
Criminal trespass	...	...	„	... 2,575

The decrease under these heads is satisfactory. Cases of criminal force and assault are fewer than in any of the previous four years, while there is this year no corresponding increase under the head of hurt. The figures for criminal trespass are lower than in either of the preceding two years.

Precentage of persons convicted to persons tried.

16. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried has fallen considerably under several important heads. The most noticeable being—

	1888.	1889.
Robbery and dacoity	42	35

The percentage of convictions is very low throughout, and the provincial figure has fallen from 31 in 1887 and 30 in 1888, to 29 in 1889.

Detailed comparison of districts showing offences against the human body and offences relating to property.

17. The following table shows, in detail for districts, offences against the human body andoffences relating to property for the year 1889, compared with the two preceding years :—

District.		1887.			1888.			1889.		
		Offences affecting the human body.	Offences relating to property.	Total.	Offences affecting the human body.	Offences relating to property.	Total.	Offences affecting the human body.	Offences relating to property.	Total.
Delhi ...	Cases reported	1,299	1,212	2,511	1,684	1,595	3,279	1,938	1,719	3,657
	True cases ...	861	748	1,609	1,054	922	1,976	1,152	891	2,043
	Brought to trial	855	607	1,462	1,049	611	1,660	1,149	551	1,700
Gurgaon ...	Cases reported	977	673	1,650	932	771	1,703	1,128	810	1,938
	True cases ...	468	491	959	464	597	1,061	472	596	1,068
	Brought to trial	454	325	779	450	367	817	459	369	828
Rohtak ...	Cases reported	838	676	1,514	731	639	1,370	818	644	1,462
	True cases ...	393	445	838	422	448	870	504	478	982
	Brought to trial	385	307	692	419	301	720	505	275	780
Karnal ...	Cases reported	763	1,355	2,118	914	1,295	2,209	976	1,452	2,428
	True cases ..	446	641	1,087	422	502	924	489	986	1,475
	Brought to trial	427	349	776	388	321	709	469	413	882
Ambala ...	Cases reported	2,605	2,323	4,928	2,873	2,214	5,087	2,805	2,542	5,347
	True cases ...	1,325	1,752	3,077	1,402	1,504	2,906	1,217	1,825	3,042
	Brought to trial	1,318	950	2,268	1,395	843	2,238	1,189	798	1,987
Ludhiana ...	Cases reported	2,328	1,527	3,855	2,345	1,724	4,069	2,591	1,762	4,353
	True cases ...	1,201	669	1,870	1,410	923	2,333	1,693	1,013	2,706
	Brought to trial	1,201	598	1,799	1,404	611	2,015	1,703	732	2,435
Simla ...	Cases reported	216	354	570	190	304	494	218	305	523
	True cases ...	202	192	394	182	197	379	211	179	390
	Brought to trial	208	194	402	182	197	379	211	179	390
Jalandhar ...	Cases reported	2,586	2,032	4,618	2,693	1,448	4,141	2,546	1,480	4,026
	True cases ..	1,832	1,554	3,386	2,108	1,323	3,431	2,061	1,071	3,132
	Brought to trial	1,649	651	2,300	1,820	659	2,479	1,878	568	2,446

District.		1887.			1888.			1889.		
		Offences affecting the human body.	Offences relating to property.	Total.	Offences affecting the human body.	Offences relating to property.	Total.	Offences affecting the human body.	Offences relating to property.	Total.
Hoshiarpur	Cases reported	2,975	2,105	5,080	2,381	2,104	4,485	2,580	1,895	4,475
	True cases ...	1,751	1,256	3,007	1,530	1,367	2,897	1,460	1,228	2,688
	Brought to trial	1,739	514	2,253	1,523	483	2,006	1,401	485	1,886
Kangra ...	Cases reported	1,837	1,112	2,949	1,874	1,344	3,218	1,764	1,544	3,308
	True cases ...	1,323	755	2,078	1,056	883	1,939	1,074	1,040	2,114
	Brought to trial	1,318	579	1,897	1,046	727	1,773	1,079	848	1,927
Amritsar ...	Cases reported	3,281	3,302	6,583	3,184	2,663	5,847	3,141	2,377	5,518
	True cases ...	1,887	2,138	4,025	1,402	1,469	2,871	1,113	1,323	2,436
	Brought to trial	1,758	1,130	2,888	1,197	855	2,052	1,028	758	1,786
Gurdaspur...	Cases reported	2,851	2,409	5,260	3,194	2,430	5,624	3,244	2,183	5,427
	True cases ...	1,037	1,651	2,688	1,619	1,514	3,133	1,620	1,462	3,082
	Brought to trial	990	552	1,542	1,579	574	2,153	1,564	575	2,139
Sialkot ...	Cases reported	4,030	3,279	7,309	4,650	4,140	8,790	4.538	3,681	8,219
	True cases ...	2,131	2,051	4,182	2,733	2,618	5,351	2,501	2,065	4,566
	Brought to trial	1,300	863	2,163	1,541	1,154	2,695	1,501	1,185	2,686
Gujranwala	Cases reported	1,930	2,007	3,937	1,918	1,927	3,845	1,612	1,573	3,185
	True cases ...	1,580	1,475	3,055	1,580	1,536	3,116	1,291	1,131	2,422
	Brought to trial	740	754	1,494	894	801	1,695	832	744	1,576
Lahore ...	Cases reported	2,152	4,618	6,770	2,523	4,136	6,659	2,766	3,527	6,293
	True cases ..	1,550	3,227	4,777	1,935	3,121	5,056	2,061	2,433	4,494
	Brought to trial	1,519	1,621	3,140	1,336	1,337	2,673	1,305	1,138	2,443
Ferozepur ...	Cases reported	2,433	2,637	5,070	2,817	2,820	5,637	2,702	2,777	5,479
	True cases ...	1,706	2,048	3,754	1,823	2,067	3.890	1,845	2,048	3,893
	Brought to trial	1,683	1,076	2,759	1,798	896	2,694	1,861	952	2,813
Hissar ...	Cases reported	975	1,533	2,508	1,257	1,534	2,791	1,336	1,541	2,877
	True cases ...	448	980	1,428	583	938	1,521	663	977	1,640
	Brought to trial	452	688	1,140	565	567	1,132	647	523	1,170
Multan ...	Cases reported	1,229	2,458	3,687	1,353	2,220	3,573	1,443	2,033	3,476
	True cases ...	778	2,040	2,818	787	1,738	2,525	733	1,433	2,166
	Brought to trial	754	1,150	1,904	786	1,129	1,915	734	1,014	1,748
Jhang ...	Cases reported	579	1,216	1,795	615	1,110	1,725	533	1,257	1,790
	True cases ...	230	805	1,035	360	716	1,076	265	856	1,121
	Brought to trial	225	548	773	324	456	780	260	499	759
Montgomery	Cases reported	554	3,229	3,783	556	2,793	3,349	667	2,492	3,159
	True cases ...	412	2,881	3,293	395	2,377	2,772	428	1,875	2,303
	Brought to trial	292	1,080	1,372	327	882	1,209	365	791	1,156
Muzafargarh	Cases reported	911	1,432	2,343	883	1,308	2,191	891	1,345	2,236
	True cases ...	528	1,230	1,758	540	1,146	1,686	431	1,129	1,560
	Brought to trial	529	683	1,212	527	635	1,162	434	589	1,023
Jhilum ...	Cases reported	2,060	3,173	5,233	1,589	3,199	4,788	1,102	2,025	3,127
	True cases ...	1,324	2,505	3,829	1,027	2,279	33,06	938	1,418	2,356
	Brought to trial	1,225	1,053	2,278	991	1,094	2,085	884	755	1,639
Gujrat ...	Cases reported	2,186	2,517	4,703	1,646	2,244	3,890	1,565	2,229	3,794
	True cases ...	1,627	1,483	3,110	1,358	1,303	2,661	1,149	1,215	2,364
	Brought to trial	993	799	1,792	934	731	1,665	925	721	1,646
Rawalpindi	Cases reported	2,738	5,252	7,990	3,109	7,107	10,216	2,634	4,938	7,572
	True cases ...	1,743	4,059	5,802	1,834	5,650	7,484	1,800	3,695	5,495
	Brought to trial	1,646	1,302	2,948	1,686	1,386	3,072	1,694	1,309	3,003

District.		1887.			1888.			1889.		
		Offences affecting the human body.	Offences relating to property.	Total.	Offences affecting the human body.	Offences relating to property.	Total.	Offences affecting the human body.	Offences relating to property.	Total.
Shahpur ...	Cases reported	908	2,034	2,942	814	1,819	2,633	778	1,507	2,285
	True cases ...	669	1,449	2,118	571	1,210	1,781	425	962	1,387
	Brought to trial	633	851	1,484	549	693	1,242	419	482	901
Dera I. K.	Cases reported	512	1,159	1,671	563	1,267	1,830	542	1,123	1,665
	True cases ...	236	915	1,151	232	967	1,199	276	809	1,085
	Brought to trial	231	425	656	215	467	682	265	453	718
Dera G. K.	Cases reported	768	922	1,690	632	642	1,274	813	698	1,511
	True cases ...	766	913	1,679	626	615	1,241	723	508	1,231
	Brought to trial	759	604	1,363	629	549	1,178	706	546	1,252
Bannu ...	Cases reported	676	1,609	2,285	738	2,119	2,857	646	1,567	2,213
	True cases ...	658	1,545	2,203	710	1,897	2,607	600	1,451	2,051
	Brought to trial	625	568	1,193	673	702	1,375	611	639	1,250
Peshawar ...	Cases reported	1,150	2,352	3,502	1,083	1,980	3,063	954	1,913	2,867
	True cases ...	861	1,743	2,604	869	1,613	2,482	735	1,435	2,170
	Brought to trial	759	969	1,728	793	847	1,640	716	859	1,575
Hazara ...	Cases reported	620	674	1,294	708	1,134	1,842	684	1,504	2,188
	True cases ...	564	508	1,072	613	904	1,517	526	821	1,347
	Brought to trial	556	416	972	600	501	1,101	533	452	985
Kohat ...	Cases reported	428	1,138	1,566	318	1,118	1,436	339	1,143	1,482
	True cases ...	416	1,083	1,499	306	1,062	1,368	332	1,100	1,432
	Brought to trial	328	369	697	301	366	667	362	924	1,286

Remarks on the above statement.

18. In the Delhi district there has been a substantial increase in the number of offences against the person as well as in those against property, in each of the two past years. In the Gurgaon district the increase has been chiefly under the former head. The increase in the Ambala district is in offences against property. In the Ludhiana district the increase is in offences against the person. In the Gurdaspur district offences against the person have risen while those against property have fallen considerably. In the Lahore district offences against property fell by 11 per cent in 1888, and by a further 13 per cent in 1889. In the Montgomery district the same thing has occurred in nearly the same proportions. In the Jhilum district the variations are very remarkable. Offences against the human body fell from 2,060 in 1887, and 1,589 in 1888, to 1,102 in 1889; while offences against property fell from 3,173 in 1887, and 3,199 in 1888, to 2,025 in 1889, or by one-third. In the Rawalpindi district the sudden rise in offences against property which took place in the year 1888 has been followed by a fall which brings the number of offences below that for the year 1887. In the Shahpur district crime shows a continuous falling off under both heads. The figures for the past two years for the Dera Ghazi Khan district, show considerable fluctuations; the returns for the year under report are however nearer those for the year 1887 than those for the year 1888. The Bannu district shows a large reduction of offences against property as compared with the preceding year, and the present figures are more normal. In the Hazara district offences against property have risen from 674 in 1887, and 1,134 in 1888 to 1,504 in 1889. Offences against property have increased in the Kohat district.

Taking the seven districts in which the amount of crime is largest, namely:—

Sialkot	Ferozepur
Rawalpindi	Gurdaspur
Lahore	Ambala
Amritsar	

it is not a little remarkable that while in the Lahore and Rawalpindi districts offences against property largely predominate, and in Ferozepur the offences under

each head are nearly equal, in each of the other four districts, offences against the person largely exceed those against property. In the Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts the two classes of offences stand to one another in the relation of 3 to 2. As might have been expected, offences against property predominate in all the districts of the Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Jhilum, Multan, Ferozepur and Derajat Divisions, except Dera Ghazi Khan, the returns for which do not appear to be at all reliable. The Karnal district is also exceptional, and shows offences against property largely in excess of offences against the person; this is also the case in the Simla district. In all other districts offences against the person predominate over those against property. A reference to the table relating to complaints summarily dismissed leads to the inference that false cases are more numerous in the case of alleged offences against the person than in regard to offences against property. The tables given in paragraphs 9 and 17 show very wide differences in working, and the closer they are examined the stronger becomes the impression that the statistics are very indifferently compiled and cannot be regarded as accurate statements of results. No very satisfactory reasons have been assigned by District Officers for the fluctuations which have been alluded to. No doubt good and bad seasons have much to do with the amount of crime, and it is clear, from a close scrutiny of the returns, that the particular idiosyncracies of individual District Officers largely influence the results shown in the returns.

Comparison of offences admitted to have occurred and persons disposed of during five years.

19. Taking cases admitted to have occurred only, it will be found that offences against the human body (chapter XVI), stood as follows in each of the past five years:—

	Cases admitted to have occurred.	Persons.
1885 ...	31,620	69,456
1886 ...	30,781	67,488
1887 ...	30,973	67,743
1888 ...	31,952	67,411
1889 ...	30,791	65,372

Murders.

20. The following table gives the figures as to murders for the past five years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Cases.		*Persons disposed of.*					
Year.	Reported.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted, discharged, died, &c.	Total disposed of	Remaining under trial.	Proportion of convictions to total number disposed of.
1885 ...	476	433	348	743	215	363	578	165	37
1886 ...	497	452	339	783	208	381	589	194	35
1887 ...	623	547	426	992	332	518	850	142	39
1888 ...	575	490	377	773	255	369	624	149	40
1889 ...	479	397	300	594	194	276	470	124	41
Councils of Elders. 1888 ...	...	...	130	368	180	151	331	37	54
Councils of Elders. 1889 ...	...	...	125	339	115	176	291	48	40

130 and 125 murder cases were referred to Councils of Elders in the years 1888 and 1889 respectively. Of 291 persons disposed of by these tribunals in 1889, 115 were convicted, or 40 per cent. 479 cases were reported as against 397 shown as true. Nearly 77 per cent of these were brought to trial before the ordinary Courts. The proportion of convictions to persons disposed of was 41 per cent, but in the Derajat division only 7 out of 82 persons, and in the Delhi division only 2 out of 21 persons were convicted. The number of reported cases eliminated as false was large in the Rawalpindi (21) and Delhi (9) divisions.

Districts showing largest number of murders.

21. The number of murders admitted to have occurred in 1889 was less than in any of the four years 1885 to 1888, but is still higher than in the year 1884. In the Ferozepur district the

number has increased. In the Jhilum district the number has fallen largely. The greatest number of murders occurred in the following districts :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Peshawar	96	79	43
Rawalpindi	44	44	46
Kohat	40	36	32
Jhilum	25	38	22
Bannu	38	24	22
Ferozepur	16	17	23
Hazara	39	28	19

Results of trials for murder in Sessions Courts.

22. The following statement gives the results of trials of murder cases in each Sessions Division for the past two years :—

Division	Persons disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.				Persons disposed of after reference to Councils of Elders.			
	Acquitted or Discharged.		Convicted.		Discharged.		Convicted.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Delhi ...	24	19	11	2	...	...	...	...
Ambala ...	10	24	8	7	...	...	...	...
Jalandhar ...	6	3	2	8	...	...	...	...
Hoshiarpur ...	4	11	9	12	...	...	...	...
Ferozepur ...	23	23	7	7	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	19	17	19	10	...	...	...	...
Sialkot ...	9	10	16	11	...	...	...	...
Lahore ...	7	2	7	5	...	...	..	...
Multan ...	29	5	24	17	...	...	...	...
Jhilum ...	100	21	45	49	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi ...	42	29	24	36	...	...	...	...
Derajat ...	45	72	44	7	34	20	48	39
Peshawar ...	40	34	39	23	115	156	132	76
Total { 1889 ...	...	270	...	194	...	176	...	115
Total { 1888 ...	...	358	...	255	...	149	...	180

Offences against property specially noticed.

23. The following table gives the number of offences against property (chapter XVII) and of cases brought to trial, for the last five years, and indicates some slight improvement in working :—

Year.	Number of cases.		Percentage brought to trial.	Remarks.
	Admitted to have occurred.	Brought to trial.		
1885 ...	34,901	18,562	53	Does not include cases brought to trial after reference to Councils of Elders.
1886 ..	39,322	19,779	50	Do.
1887 ...	45,264	22,570	50	Do.
1888 ...	45,400	22,781	50	Does include do. do.
1889 ..	39,575	21,128	53	Do. do.

The number of cases admitted to have occurred compares favorably with that for each of the two previous years.

Remarks on the above statement.

24. The variations under this head will be seen from the table of offences classified. The number of thefts has fallen by 2,559 cases, and is lower than in any of the past five years except 1885. Under the head of robbery and dacoity the number is lower than in either of the two preceding years. There is a substantial decrease under the heads of receiving stolen property and criminal trespass, and a slight decrease under all offences except extortion, criminal misappropriation, cheating and fraudulent deeds, which show an increase.

General remark on decrease of crime.

25. It is satisfactory to observe that the returns of offences under the Indian Penal Code for the year under report are more in accord with the normal state of things than were those for the years 1887 and 1888.

Offences under Local and Special Laws.

26. The following is an abstract of the cases falling under Local and Special Laws during the past three years:—

	True cases.			*Persons convicted.*		
	1887	1888	1889	1887	1888	1889
Arms Act	254	286	344	203	246	287
Canals and Drainage Act	1,200	1,164	868	1,836	1,541	1,140
Cantonments Act	2,960	3,163	3,235	4,721	5,771	5,514
Cattle Trespass Act	1,376	1,349	1,450	839	908	948
City Chaukidars' Act	187	184	178	205	246	264
Contract (workmens') Act	149	140	179	8	11	30
Criminal Tribes Act	353	393	485	379	374	445
Excise Act	361	350	466	350	388	472
Forest Act	1,549	1,164	942	7,595	2,289	2,108
Gambling Act	197	183	159	743	797	723
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act	316	364	287	343	421	294
Land Revenue Act	18	32	...	22	90	...
Municipal Act	1,707	1,505	1,982	1,994	1,636	2,151
Opium Act	312	414	524	326	472	519
Police Act	6,431	6,516	7,669	8,616	9,464	11,172
Prostitutes (under the Cantonments Act)	146	124	...	169	168	...
Punjab Laws Act	537	502	461	678	601	567
Railway Act	369	281	253	358	269	285
Salt and Saltpetre Act	73	87	84	101	114	118
Stamp Act	94	117	122	104	118	122
Total	18,589	18,318	19,683	29,590	25,924	27,159

Remarks on the above statement

27. The increase is most marked under the following heads:—

Police Act	+	1,153	about 17	per cent.
Municipal Act	+	477	„ 31	„
Cattle Trespass	+	101	„ 7	„
Criminal Tribes	+	92	„ 23	„
Excise Act	+	116	„ 33	„
Opium Act	+	110	„ 26	„

The decrease is chiefly noticeable in prosecutions under the Canals and Drainage Act, the Forest Act, and Prostitutes (Cantonment Act) under which last head no prosecutions of course took place.

The increase under the Police Act occurred chiefly in the following districts:—

Rawalpindi. Karnal. Shahpur. Ambala.

under the Municipal Act in:—

Rawalpindi.	Hoshiarpur.
Peshawar.	Amritsar.
Dera Gazi Khan.	

and under the Excise and Opium Acts in the following districts :—

Simla.	Lahore.
Amritsar	Gurdaspur

The decrease under the Forest Act occurred in the following districts:—

Simla.	Gujrat.
Multan	Jhilum
Jhang	Hazara

None of the reasons assigned by local officers for these fluctuations appear worthy of special mention ; large fluctuations must be expected in the number of prosecutions under the Municipal and Police Acts, the increase under the Excise and Opium Acts is probably due to the energy infused into the Excise Administration by the new appointment of a Commissioner of Excise. The decrease in prosecutions under the Forest Act may be regarded with satisfaction.

Miscellaneous proceedings

28. The annexed statement gives the details of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code for the last three years:—

Nature of Proceedings.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Proceedings against witnesses under Section 87 to 89 and 485	1887	24	26	6
	1888	...	...	...
	1889	16	17	1
Proceedings under Chapter VIII security to keep the peace ...	1887	2,684	10,510	5,435
	1888	2,724	10,915	6,038
	1889	2,723	10,495	5,581
Proceedings under Chapter VIII security for good behaviour.	1887	4,781	5,762	4,530
	1888	6,029	9,216	8,022
	1889	5,694	6,911	5,495
Proceedings against Public nuisances, Chapter X	1887	382	492	73
	1888	98	342	202
	1889	78	246	89
Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	1887	193	620	112
	1888	340	906	229
	1889	312	804	278
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 250	1887	1 108	1,280	1,255
	1888	1,150	1,228	1,223
	1889	1,016	1,118	1,118
Non-attendance of Jurors, or Assessors, Chapter XXIII ...	1887	...	...	...
	1888	...	...	...
	1889	..	...	...
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1887	1,928	1,928	435
	1888	2,085	2,087	544
	1889	1,679	1,679	290
Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	1887	252	397	261
	1888	298	477	342
	1889	377	569	364

These figures do not call for any special remarks.

Table showing detailed working in districts under Chapter VIII.

29. The following statement shows the action taken under the provisions of the law relating to security to keep the peace and security for good behaviour in detail for districts, for each of the past

two years, and illustrates the somewhat erratic way in which these provisions are administered in several districts :—

Districts.	Prevention of breach of the peace.						Good behaviour.					
	Number of cases disposed of.		Number of persons disposed of.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of cases disposed of.		Number of persons disposed of.		Number of persons convicted.	
	1888	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889	1888.	1889.
Delhi	36	44	95	100	12	17	49	12	57	15	40	9
Gurgaon	15	19	96	64	42	15	30	67	34	73	25	53
Rohtak	21	28	120	118	68	46	25	24	28	24	22	16
Karnal	56	44	277	214	104	69	94	55	94	63	80	36
Ambala	13	4	33	25	11	2	24	115	29	120	20	62
Ludhiana	86	106	241	331	59	90	23	61	35	101	25	86
Simla	...	1	...	1	...	...	7	3	11	3	8	3
Jalandhar	30	74	237	312	98	167	46	91	59	101	50	86
Hoshiarpur	37	24	128	120	55	59	115	35	122	37	92	27
Kangra	6	4	11	20	8	20	10	9	44	12	40	5
Amritsar	93	63	313	162	96	34	1,385	343	3,049	365	2,902	332
Gurdaspur	34	40	158	116	44	15	134	194	136	195	99	113
Sialkot	38	67	199	342	44	191	76	346	149	746	122	685
Gujranwala	11	19	59	93	33	28	78	6	744	9	741	6
Lahore	84	95	328	336	130	134	659	406	838	574	749	477
Ferozepur	55	53	209	283	79	72	214	145	228	172	172	132
Hissar	18	15	77	84	11	15	16	22	16	22	10	20
Multan	16	20	64	62	48	20	193	140	193	149	166	130
Jhang	13	16	38	79	15	70	196	184	199	184	188	173
Montgomery	14	5	48	20	7	5	31	23	35	38	24	29
Muzafargarh	33	28	152	64	60	22	323	255	327	255	240	198
Jhilum	112	53	631	359	153	214	150	120	218	252	144	230
Gujrat	41	52	261	272	106	109	109	219	115	224	86	166
Rawalpindi	108	175	421	464	93	236	247	659	312	734	261	504
Shahpur	21	66	150	552	81	332	387	377	387	379	317	324
Dera Ismail Khan ...	22	48	128	118	105	91	63	41	63	41	53	33
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	169	148	592	415	393	218	166	156	221	176	166	132
Bannu	296	292	1,504	1,264	778	545	361	595	381	597	274	460
Peshawar	793	711	2,663	2,533	2,113	1,763	719	689	000	693	725	473
Hazara	187	201	588	789	340	506	73	212	130	398	122	307
Kohat	266	208	1,094	783	843	476	26	75	62	169	59	128
Total ...	2,724	2,723	10,915	10,495	6,038	5,581	6,029	5,694	9,216	6,911	8,022	5,495

Results of action under chapter VIII shown in detail.

30. The following table shows in detail the results of the action taken under chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

Year.	Prevention of breach of the peace.				Good behaviour.			
	Number of persons from whom security or recognizance was demanded.	Number of persons imprisoned in default.	Number of persons detained for more than one month in default.	Average amount of security demanded.	Number of persons from whom security was demanded.	Number of persons imprisoned in default.	Number of persons detained for more than one month in default.	Average amount of security demanded.
1888 ...	6,038	477	42	178	8,022	911	430	216
1889 ...	5,581	323	84	138	5,495	1,162	566	184

(C).—Original trials in Magistrates' Courts.

Results of trials in Magistrates' Courts.

31. The following figures give the number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of during the year, and the manner of disposal :—

Accused persons whose cases were disposed of.

	Number.	Percentage.			
		1886	1887	1888	1889
Died or escaped	129	...	...	...	...
Transferred	63	...	.	...	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution	45,599	29	26	26	26
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds ...	58,952	31	31	31	32
Convicted, committed or referred	75,207	40	43	43	42
Total ...	1,79,950	...	...	...	...

Percentages of convictions were lowest in the following districts : —

Hoshiarpur	24
Gurdaspur	25
Ferozepur	28
Gujrat	30
Ludhiana	31
Jalandhar	33

and highest in

Simla	'69
Jhang	62
Shahpur	55
Peshawar	54
Rawalpindi	52
Dera Ismail Khan	47

Results of trials before the various classes of Courts.

32. The following table gives the results of trials before the various classes of courts—

Class of officers.	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted committed or referred.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
District Magistrates	8,517	8,328	62	56
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	60,459	55,940	47	47
Tahsildars	52,278	51,127	37	34
Naib Tahsildars	22,808	22,646	27	28
Cantonment Magistrates	8,119	7,864	80	77
Canal officers and other Special Magistrates ..	2,634	2,324	61	53
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	15,482	15,731	39	43
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	15,245	15,990	38	38
Total ...	1,85,542	1,79,950	43	41

Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners have done less work. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly have, as usual, rendered great assistance, but the percentage of acquittals in their courts, as in those of Tahsildars, and Naib Tahsildars is, as usual, very high. The percentage of convictions in Cantonment Magis-

trates' Courts is still higher than in any other class of courts, probably owing chiefly to the classes of cases which ordinarily come before them

Pending files.

33. The number of, cases for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year, respectively, for each of the three past years, were as follows :—

Year	Number of cases.			Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1887 ...	86,264	85,023	1,241	2,752
1888 ...	86,779	85,666	1,113	2,645
1889 ...	86,063	84,850	1,213	2,708

Average duration of trials.

34. The average duration in Magistrates' Courts was again seven days for the whole province. The average duration in each class of Court was as follows :—

	Days.		
	1887	1888	1889
Special Magistrates	6	3	5
Honorary Magistrates Sitting Singly, 2nd and 3rd Class	6	6	5
Do. . Do. Do. 1st Do.	9	7	10
Benches of Magistrates	5	4	4
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts, 2nd and 3rd Class	6	6	6
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts, 1st Class	9	8	9
District Magistrates under ordinary powers... ...	11	9	8
Do. Do. enhanced powers	19	20	22

Distribution of Criminal work.

35. The following table shows, for the last three years, the amount of original business disposed of by each class of Officer acting as a Criminal Court (except the Chief Court and the Courts of Session) with percentages, and the average Number of cases decided :—

Description of Court or Officer exercising powers	Cases disposed of			Percentage.			Average Number of cases decided by Officers of each grade		
	1887.	1888.	1889	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887	1888	1889.
Special Magistrates	1,248	1,236	911	1·5	1·4	1·1	37	31	24
Honorary Magistrates Sitting Singly ..	7,654	7,097	7,093	9	8·3	8·3	108	99	94
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	8,247	7,557	7,629	9·7	8·8	9	326	350	346
Naib Tahsildars with Criminal powers .	6,766	9,108	9,506	7·9	10·6	11·2	86	93	96
Tahsildars .. .	23,353	23,006	22,194	27·4	26·8	26·1	190	184	179
Judges of Small Cause Courts .	19	.	2	..	.	...	19	...	2
Cantonment Magistrates	4,044	4,088	4,262	4·8	4·7	5·1	449	408	426
Extra Assistant Commissioners	23,118	22,612	22,422	27·2	26·5	26·4	249	226	224
Assistant Commissioners . .	4,673	5,382	5,230	5·7	6·3	6·1	187	232	227
District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers	2,292	1,829	1,698	2·5	2·2	2·1	121	107	100
District Magistrates	3,699	3,799	3,903	4·3	4·4	4·6	113	118	122

Honorary Magistrates.

36. The following Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, disposed of most work:—

District.	Names.	Power.	Number of cases disposed of.
Ludhiana ...	Shazada Nadir ...	Hon. Magte. 2nd class.	523
Rawalpindi ...	Seth Dhanji Bhoy ...	Do. 3rd do.	431
Lahore ...	Faqir S. Jamaluddin ...	Do. 1st do.	328
Delhi ...	Syed Hadi Hosain Khan ...	Do.	304
Ferozepur ...	Sodhi Khazan Singh ...	Do. 3rd do.	287
Lahore ...	Sirdar Narindar Singh ...	Do. 2nd do.	263
Do ...	Munshi Kadir Baksh ...	Do. do.	239

The useful services rendered by the Honorary Magistrates of the Province have been repeatedly recognised by the Judges in their reports. The Honorary Agency has again given satisfaction.

District Magistrates' work.

37. The abstract given below shows the number of cases disposed of by District Magistrates in the exercise of their enhanced and ordinary powers during the past two years :—

Year.	In exercise of		With the assistance of a Council of Elders.	In exercise of appellate powers.	
	Enhanced powers	Ordinary powers.			
	(a)				
1888	725	1,546	1,595	5,805 *	*Of these, 99 cases were disposed of by District and Sub-Judges in exercise of Criminal appellate powers.
	(b)				
1889	736	2,226	1,262	5,708 †	† Do. 111 do.
Average for each district, 1889.	24	71	210	184	

(a).—Of these, 83 cases were disposed of by the Additional District Magistrates of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Peshawar.

(b).—Of these, 154 cases were disposed of by the Additional District Magistrates of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Bannu, Peshawar and Hazara.

D.—Special Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

District Magistrates' powers under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

38. District Magistrates disposed of 736 cases under their enhanced powers, conferred by section 30, of the Code of Criminal Procedure as against 725 in 1888. Of these, 296 were cases triable by the Court of Session. Reference for confirmation by the Court of Session was made in the case of 183 persons. Of the sentences referred, 157 were confirmed, 14 modified, 8 annulled and 4 pending decision at the close of the year. The average duration of cases tried by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was 22 days, as compared with 20 days in 1888.

The highest average duration was in Simla (152), and the lowest in Hazara (10).

39. The number of cases tried by the District Magistrates of Gujranwala Ferozepur, Rawalpindi and Sialkot was large. The Additional District Magistrate of Peshawar also disposed of a large number of cases. The appellate work in some districts, and particularly in Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Ludhiana and Ferozepur, is very heavy. The District Magistrates of Rohtak, Karnal, Simla, Kangra and Jhang, do not seem to have taken much action under their enhanced powers, though they are not overburdened with appellate work. In the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts, the District Magistrates themselves took up no cases under their enhanced powers. The following table may be found useful for the purpose of comparing the work done in different districts by the Chief Magistrate:—

Work done by District Magistrates under enhanced and appellate powers shown in detail.

District.	Original, Section 30.		Appeal.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Delhi ...	19	26	182	153
Gurgaon ...	14	26	104	114
Rohtak ...	10	13	65	106
Karnal ...	1	10	45	43
Ambala ...	21	16	364	243
Ludhiana ...	19	21	272	352
Simla ...	1	2	16	11
Jalandhar ...	30	22	217	194
Hoshiarpur ...	13	10	228	212
Kangra ...	19	13	95	116
Amritsar ...	33	28	543	279
Gurdaspur ...	17	16	205	246
Sialkot ...	41	36	409	534
Gujranwala ...	12	45	59	144
Lahore ...	58	23	257	267
Ferozepur ...	38	44	434	299
Hissar ...	17	26	95	173
Mooltan ...	18	21	250	170
Jhang ...	12	3	146	114
Montgomery ...	21	10	144	145
Muzafargarh ...	50	29	192	133
Jhilum ...	45	18	259	242
Gujrat ...	18	18	141	169
Rawalpindi ...	37	39	306	398
Shahpur ...	16	19	174	147
Dera Ismail Khan ...	7	...	72	80
Do. Addl. ...	21	28	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	20	5	120	117
Do. Addl. ...	20	22	...	...
Bannu ...	4	13	112	125
Do. Addl. ...	...	14	...	...
Peshawar ...	3	...	189	201
Do. Addl. ...	42	82	...	...
Hazara ...	20	20	52	93
Do. Addl. ...	...	8	...	...
Kohat ...	8	5	53	88
Total ...	725	736	5,805	5,708

40. One hundred and four European British subjects were brought to trial before Magistrates during the year, as against 122 in 1888. Of those brought to trial 53 were convicted, 50 acquitted or discharged, and one committed to the Sessions.

European British Subjects

41. The number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Regulations in each of the past two years is given in the following table :—

Frontier Regulations.

District.	Regulation IV of 1887, Sec. 13 — References to Councils of Elders.		Regulation IV of 1887, Secs. 24-25 — Fines on communities accessory to crime.		Regulation IV of 1887, Sec 31 — Preparation to commit certain offences.		Regulation IV of 1887, Sec. 32 — Adultery.		Regulation IV of 1887, Sec. 35. — Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to blood-shed.		Regulation IV of 1887, Secs. 35 36. — Breach of the provisions of Sections 33, 34 or 35.		Regulation IV of 1887, Secs. 39-42. — Security for prevention of murder.		Regulation IV of 1887, Sec. 40. — Security from families when a blood feud exists or is probable.	
	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888	1839	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889
Dera Ismail Khan . ..	16	37	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dera Ghazi Khan	133	123	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	10	...	...
Bannu	140	122	4	4	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2
Peshawar	190	96	9	2	9	5	14	4	...	...	53	3	63	9	144	155
Hazara	117	71	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	11	20	31	1	17
Kohat	640	663	.	35	...	...	1	3	...	...	25	21	21	17	5	34
Total	1,242	1,112	13	41	10	7	19	17	...	...	79	37	124	68	150	209

42. The results of the references to Councils of Elders during the past two years are shown below :—

Results of references to Councils of Elders.

District.	Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of convictions.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	28	90	19	79	68	87
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	405	222	283	106	70	48
Bannu	510	398	267	168	52	42
Peshawar	1,044	261	786	115	75	44
Hazara	450	179	263	100	58	56
Kohat	1,513	1,339	422	153	28	11

43. The figures below give the particulars as to the fines imposed in each district under the Frontier Regulations.

Fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations.

District	Fines imposed.		Average per person convicted.		Percentage of fines imposed, realized within the year.		Amount awarded as compensation.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,178	5,202	69	66	37	34	818	1,101
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	22,034	20,786	97	196	86	66	14,838	9,439
Bannu	24,532	41,830	97	249	48	49	10,512	4,186
Peshawar	28,908	13,600	149	140	61	87	910	1,261
Hazara	5,120	3,089	36	46	69	37	1,132	401
Kohat	28,106	15,238	90	183	32	83	13,341	6,054
Total ...	109,878	99,745	95	166	56	61	41,551	22,442

E.—Original Jurisdiction of Courts of Sessions.

44. The abstract below gives for the last two years, the number of cases disposed of and of persons tried by Courts of Sessions :—

Work disposed of by the Courts of Sessions.

	Cases.		Persons.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Sessions trials	423	408	741	808
Cases referred by District Magistrates under Sec. 34, Criminal Procedure Code	138	137	200	197
Other references	90	122	108	168

The detail of sessions cases disposed of in each division is given below:—

	1888.	1889.
Delhi	31	31
Ambala	18	18
Jalandhar	12	6
Hoshiarpur	13	21
Amritsar	7	16
Sialkot	28	17
Lahore	20	18
Ferozepur	22	31
Multan	28	28
Jhilum	46	37
Rawalpindi	41	61
Derajat	56	58
Peshawar	101	66

45. The following statement shows the result of sessions trials in each of the past four years :—

Sessions trials.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Year	For Disposal.				Disposed of						Pending at the end of the year					
	Persons.		Total.		Persons.				Total.							
	Remaining from previous years.	Committed to the sessions during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted and referred to the Chief Court under Sec. 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over 3 months.	Average duration.	Date of oldest case pending.
1889 ...	127	767	448	804	30	295	343	140	408	808	40	86	60	6	62	12th Nov. 1883.
1888 ..	95	773	486	868	5	266	327	143	423	741	63	127	63	17	55	Ditto.
1887 ...	149	1,085	540	1,234	25	498	459	157	482	1,139	58	95	54	5	55	Ditto.
1886 ...	121	809	461	930	5	334	297	142	392	778	69	152	56	11	55	Ditto.

* This is a case which cannot be disposed of as the accused is confined in a Lunatic Asylum.

Acquittals stood high in the Ambala, Lahore, Derajat and Peshawar divisions. The percentage of convictions has slightly fallen. The pending files were high in the Ambala and Amritsar Courts. 140 persons were sentenced to death by the Courts of Sessions as compared with 143 in 1888, and 157 in 1887.

F.—Witnesses.

Number of witnesses examined.

46. The following figures show the number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts in the Punjab during the years 1888 and 1889 respectively :—

	1888.	1889.
District Courts	298,673	283,404
Sessions Courts	5,723	6,263
Chief Court	63	„

The periods of detentions were as follows :—

	Percentage. 1888.	1889.
Discharged on the 1st day	91·7	91·7
Do. 2nd day	6·5	6·5
Do. 3rd day	1·4	1·5
Detained more than 3 days	·4	·3

The following districts show the largest number of detentions over three days :—

Shahpur	90
Hissar	86
Kohat	83
Gujranwala	82
Ferozepur	80
Delhi	71

In Shahpur 21 witnesses were detained for 9 to 15 days. In Hissar 29 witnesses were detained for 6 to 8 days, and 30 for 5 days. The Judges cannot accept these results as at all satisfactory. It cannot be necessary and is most undesirable that witnesses should be kept in attendance for such long periods. Further enquiries are being made in regard to the results in the districts above named.

Diet money.

47. The annexed statement shows the result of the dieting of witnesses for the years 1888 and 1889 :—

Year	Number of witnesses who attended the courts.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Number of witnesses dieted. By Police.	Number of witnesses dieted. By Magistrate.	Amount of diet money paid. By Police.	Amount of diet money paid. By Magistrate.	Average cost of each witness dieted. By Police.	Average cost of each witness dieted. By Magistrate.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1888	311,755	298,673	51,048	65,048	12,687	30,763	0 4 0	0 7 6
1889	299,006	283,404	46,753	60,615	11,548	32,294	0 3 11	0 8 6

The average cost of dieting witnesses varies from annas four to one rupee. The rates were highest in the following districts :—

District	Rate. Police.	Rate. Magistrate. Rs. A. P.
Rawalpindi ...	...	1 0 0
Simla ...	...	0 15 3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1-12	0 14 4
Hoshiarpur ...	...	0 14 3

Explanations are being called for in these cases.

PART II.—PUNISHMENTS.

Details of punishments inflicted by the Courts.

48. The annexed table shows the punishments inflicted by the Criminal Courts of the Province for the last two years. The results do not differ materially from the average of the previous three years and call for no special comments.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Class of tribunal.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation: For life.	Transportation: For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Whipping: In addition to other punishment.	Whipping: In lieu of other punishment.	Fine: With imprisonment.	Fine: Without imprisonment.	Persons ordered to find or give: Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour: Rigorous.	Simple.
Magistrates' Courts.	1888	78,430	...	...	...	...	10,082	6,538	840	...	269	1,093	12,165	45,038	5,185	894	6,054	904	53
	1889	73,927	...	...	...	...	10,230	6,080	734	1	233	1,001	11,149	44,805	4,275	1,306	5,495	1,134	28
Sessions Courts.	1888	702	...	132	42	...	205	49	...	...	8	...	136	1	84	4	90	51	1
	1889	663	...	110	32	...	364	45	1	18	7	...	185	12	...	17	99	71	6
Chief Court.	1888	115	80	28	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1889	132	90	38	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1888	79,247	80	160	44	...	11,187	6,592	840	...	277	1,093	12,302	45,039	5,269	898	6,144	955	54
	1889	74,722	90	148	33	...	10,596	6,126	735	19	240	1,001	11,334	44,817	4,275	1,323	5,594	1,205	34

Sentences of imprisonment classified according to the length of term awarded.

49. The following are the details of sentences of imprisonment according to the length of the term awarded, for the years 1888 and 1889 :—

	Number.		*Percentage.*	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Not exceeding 15 days ...	2,303	2,383	12	13
„ 6 months ...	10,853	9,777	55	52
„ 2 years ...	5,482	5,457	27	29
„ 7 „ ...	1,061	1,033	6	6
Above 7 years	29	46	...	...

The number of sentences of whipping has again decreased ; the figures for the last three years are as follows :—

Year.	*In addition to* Other punishment.	*In lieu of* Other punishment.
1887 ...	256	1,373
1888 ...	277	1,093
1889 ...	240	1,001

The attention of the Courts was specially drawn to the remarks made on this subject by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor in reviewing the Report or the year 1888 ; but so far without effect.

Fines.

50. The following abstract shows the amount of fines imposed and of compensation awarded to complainants by all the Courts in the province, with the amount realized and percentage of

amount realized to amount imposed or awarded. This abstract includes fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations :—

	Fines.			Compensation.		
	Imposed.	*Realized.*	*Percentage.*	*Awarded.*	*Paid.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888 ...	6,13,418	4,48,314	73	1,09,469	60,513	55
1889 ...	6,38,408	4,80,329	75	1,06,328	57,137	54

An improvement in realizations is noticeable.

The percentage of realizations was high in the following districts :—

	Per cent.
Kangra	82
Karnal	81
Gurgaon	80
Hissar	69

and low in—

Gujranwala	40
Ferozepur	43
Hazara	44
Kohat	46

Fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations and ordinary law compared.

51. The amounts imposed and awarded by the District Courts in 1889 under Frontier Regulations, and under the ordinary law were as follows :—

Law applied.	*Amount of fine*		Percentage.
	Imposed.	Awarded as compensation.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Frontier Regulations ...	99,745	35,240	35
Ordinary laws	5,20,348	68,294	13
Total ...	6,20,093	1,03,534	17

Details of fines imposed

52. The following are the details of fines imposed by the District Courts for the past two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total number of persons fined.		Total amount of fines imposed.		Average amount of fine per head		Percentage of the fines imposed that were realized within the year.		Percentage of fines imposed, ordered to be paid in compensation.	
1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs				
57,193	55,954	6,02,128	6,20,093	11	11	57	59	18	16

53. The abstract given below shows the total amount of fines imposed and realized for the past four years :—

Fines realized.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Amount of Fines				
	Imposed.	*Realized*			Percentage of column 5 on column 2.
		On account of year.	On account of past years.	Total.	
1886	5,45,139	3,13,202	73,283	3,86,485	70
1887	6,05,016	3,50,079	84,700	4,34,779	72
1888	6,02,128	3,41,235	1,00,871	4,42,106	73
1889	6,20,093	3,71,075	99,908	4,70,983	75

There is thus a steady improvement in the work of realizing fines imposed.

54. The following figures give detail of fines imposed by Courts of Session for the last three years :—

Fines imposed by Courts of Session.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Total number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Average amount of fines per head.	Percentage of fines imposed that were realized in the year.	Percentage of fines imposed, ordered to be paid in compensation.
1887	189	20,745	110	9	15
1888	137	11,090	81	10	9
1889	197	18,315	93	16	15

The percentages of total realizations during the last four years are given in the following statement :—

Year.	Amount of Fines				Percentage of total realization on amount imposed in the year.
	Imposed	*Realised*			
		On account of year.	On account of past years.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886	17,202	2,516	4,298	6,814	40
1887	20,745	1,853	4,225	6,078	29
1888	11,090	1,143	5,065	6,208	55
1889	18,315	2,989	6,357	9,346	51

PART III.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.

Appeals in District Courts.

55. The number of sentences appealable to District Courts was 44,607. The number of appellants was 10,286; the percentage to those who could appeal being 23 as compared with 20 in 1888, the figures were 21 in 1887, and 20 in 1886. The agency by which these appeals were disposed of, and the manner of disposal in each district, are shown in the annexed statement:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District.	Appeals disposed of						Percentage of persons whose				
	By District Magistrates.		By District and Sub-Judges.		By Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.		Appeals were rejected.	Sentences were confirmed.	Sentences were reduced or altered.	Sentences were reversed, proceeding quashed, or new trial ordered.	Average duration of appeals.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.					
Delhi	153	228	...	...	...	...	63	...	7	30	6
Gurgaon	114	114	...	...	...	...	3	62	15	20	5
Rohtak	106	196	...	...	...	...	...	62	24	14	9
Karnal	43	69	...	...	...	...	40	20	1	39	6
Ambala	243	497	...	...	...	...	...	63	8	29	11
Ludhiana	352	674	...	...	...	...	65	5	6	24	30
Simla	11	15	...	...	...	...	46	...	6	48	25
Jalandhar	194	439	...	...	...	...	3	51	11	35	10
Hoshiarpur	212	420	...	...	...	...	69	1	7	23	14
Kangra	102	164	...	...	14	18	84	...	3	13	9
Amritsar	279	407	...	...	...	...	72	7	7	14	7
Gurdaspur	246	402	...	...	...	...	1	67	10	22	7
Gujranwala	144	220	...	...	...	...	38	45	6	11	5
Sialkot	534	1,107	...	...	...	...	12	61	11	16	7
Lahore	267	398	...	...	...	...	14	56	6	24	10
Ferozepur	299	541	...	...	...	...	...	49	24	27	16
Hissar	153	266	20	39	...	...	52	1	8	39	10
Multan	170	272	...	...	...	...	50	...	27	23	7
Jhang	114	155	...	...	...	...	62	1	2	35	2
Montgomery	145	273	...	...	...	...	66	6	2	26	8
Muzafargarh	133	140	...	...	...	...	72	...	10	18	11
Jhilum	242	398	...	...	...	...	...	83	10	7	18
Gujrat	169	319	..	...	...	...	66	...	6	28	20
Rawalpindi	398	691	...	...	...	...	5	30	42	23	15
Shahpur	147	288	...	...	...	...	...	66	6	28	10
Dera Ismail Khan ...	3	3	77	130	...	...	1	46	6	47	7
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	117	157	...	...	...	...	53	6	11	30	14
Bannu	125	179	...	...	...	...	52	13	6	29	10
Peshawar	201	342	...	...	...	...	2	58	11	29	19
Hazara	93	166	...	...	...	...	56	19	17	8	9
Kohat	88	188	...	...	...	...	48	6	20	26	17
Total ... 1888 ...	5706	9,587	57	73	42	68	30	36	10	24	13
Total ... 1889 ...	5597	9,726	97	169	14	18	30	35	13	22	12

56. The annexed statement gives the amount of appellate business disposed of, and the mode of disposal for the Courts of Session for the past three years.

Appellate business in Courts of Session

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	FOR DISPOSAL.						DISPOSED OF.												Pending at the end of the year.				
							Persons.								TOTAL.								
	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.				Appeals rejected under Sec. 421 C. P. Code.						After directing further enquiry under Sec 4 28 C. P. C.		Without directing further enquiry.						
YEAR	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases	Persons	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeal rejected otherwise than on merits	Without calling of files	After perusal of files	Sentence or orders confirmed after hearing.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases	Persons	Average duration of appeals	No of appeals pending more than 3 months.	Date of oldest case pending.
1889 ..	141	172	5,552	6,863	5,699	7,035	9	102	97	2,504	2,104	596	1,290	111	120	151	5,445	6,662	134	222	13	2	14-9-89.
1888	122	158	5,326	6,524	5,448	6,682	25	72	48	2,775	1,895	467	1,162	66	134	179	5,173	6,331	141	172	13	0	15-10-88
1887	170	224	5,473	6,805	5,643	7,029	2	107	24	2,900	2,013	459	1,259	99	136	177	5,384	6,693	123	159	14	0	12-11-87.

57. The amount of appellate work in each division during each of the past two years will be seen from the following table :—

Appellate work of Sessions Courts

Sessions Division.	*Criminal appeals for disposal*		*Criminal appeals disposed of.*	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Delhi	419	519	414	515
Ambala	342	415	328	406
Jalandhar	220	124	209	123
Hoshiarpur ...	198	187	198	179
Ferozepur	428	370	423	341
Amritsar	345	367	341	367
Sialkot	282	434	278	424
Lahore	575	542	553	537
Multan	890	873	869	851
Rawalpindi ...	190	462	185	447
Jhilum	617	424	598	417
Derajat	550	634	542	618
Peshawar	392	348	369	340
Total ...	5,448	5,699	5,307	5,565

58. The following statement shows the Criminal Revision work in District and Sessions Courts, and the manner in which the work was disposed of:—

Revision business.

A.—Revision work in District Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	*Number of accused persons in respect of whom application was made for revision.*			Applications rejected including those which the Courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court.	Applications dealt with under Section 436 or 437, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainant	Total.					
1888	947	2,354	3,301	2,426	591	107	177	11
1889	1,162	2,802	3,964	2,960	780	100	124	11

B.—Revision work in Sessions Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	*Number of accused persons in respect of whom application was made for revision.*			Applications rejected including those which the courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court.	Committal or further enquiry ordered.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainant.	Total.					
1888	510	656	1,166	819	208	79	60	8
1889	588	699	1,287	947	128	173	39	20

PART IV.—CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

Original trials.

59. No cases came before the Chief Court in its original criminal jurisdiction. The results of the working of the Court in the exercise of its revisional and appellate jurisdiction are given in the following paragraphs of the report. They will be found to be very similar to those of the previous years with which they are compared, and call for no special explanations.

References.

60. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of cases dealt with by the Chief Court as a Court of reference, under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	For Disposal.		Disposed of.							Pending.		
			Persons.					*Total*				
Year	Cases.	Persons.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed, but sentence modified.	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence	Acquitted	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Average number of days each case lasted.
1887 .	161	194	97	34	10	27		139	168	22	26	50
1888 .	153	173	80	28	2	10	3	112	123	41	50	45
1889 ...	146	190	90	36	6	24	4	126	160	20	30	49

Appeals instituted in the Chief Court.

61. The following figures give the number of criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court during the year under report and the three preceding years :—

1	2	3	4
Year.	Against the orders of Sessions Judges.	Against the orders of District Magistrates.	Total.
1886 ...	291	248	539
1887 ...	370	270	640
1888 ...	344	247	591
1889 ...	314	230	544

62. The abstract below shows, for the last three years, the nature of the sentences or orders appealed against:—

Nature of sentences or orders appealed against

1 Year.	2 Appeals from: Sentence of death or transportation for life.	3 Appeals from: Sentence of imprisonment or transportation for 7 years or upwards.	4 Appeals from: Sentence of imprisonment exceeding 4 years, but less than 7 years.	5 Appeals from: Sentence of imprisonment for 4 years or less than 4 years.	6 Appeals from: Order of acquittal.	7 Total.
1887	259	131	157	88	5	640
1888	220	130	151	84	6	591
1889 ...	196	123	146	78	1	544

63. The results of the appeals decided were as follows:—

The results of appeals

1 Year.	2 For Disposal: Pending from last year: Cases.	3 Pending from last year: Persons.	4 Instituted during the year: Cases.	5 Instituted during the year: Persons.	6 Total: Cases.	7 Total: Persons.	8 Number of persons disposed of: Died, escaped or transferred.	9 Appeals rejected.	10 Sentences or orders confirmed.	11 Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	12 Sentences reversed.	13 Proceedings quashed.	14 New trial or further enquiry ordered.	15 Total: Cases.	16 Total: Persons.	17 Pending: Cases.	18 Pending: Persons.	19 Average duration.	20 Oldest date.
1888 .	85	156	591	704	676	860	2	274	224	138	74	8	16	577	736	99	124	45	10-7-88
1889 .	99	124	544	723	643	847	5	277	206	136	109	...	15	577	748	66	99	46	19-7-89

64. The annexed statement shows the number of revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court during the last three years :—

Revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Year.	For Disposal.										Persons Disposed of.													
	Pending from last year.		Reported for orders under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.		Instituted by Revision under Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.		Taken up by the Court on its own motion, Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.		Total.		Died, escaped or transferred.	Rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed	New trial ordered.	Total.		Pending.		Average duration of revision cases.	Date of oldest pending revision case.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1887	125	301	151	277	1,508	2,940	43	49	1,827	3,567	...	2,209	437	26	210	188	1	209	1,674	3,280	153	287	28	5-3-86
1888	153	287	146	279	1,703	3,052	44	57	2,046	3,675	...	2,372	385	65	142	338	12	121	1,903	3,435	141	240	31	21-3-88
1,889	141	240	168	328	1,700	3,180	3	7	2,012	3,755	6	2,358	317	30	299	353	...	91	1,856	3,454	156	301	34	8-7-89

65. Forty-nine miscellaneous cases were disposed of as against 50 in the previous year. The files of 16 cases were called for on the periodical returns and inspected by the Judges.

Miscellaneous cases.

66. In one case an appeal against an acquittal was presented on behalf of Government; the appeal was accepted and a new trial ordered.

Appeals on behalf of Government against acquittals.

67. The number of Judges employed during the year has varied. Taken roughly six Judges worked for about eight months, and five for four months of the year.

Number of Judges employed.

PART V.—GENERAL REMARKS.

68. The Judges understand that orders will shortly be issued regarding the appointment of public prosecutors for certain divisions and districts, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to allude to the remarks of District and Divisional Officers on this subject. The Judges will address the Government separately on the subject of the desirability of the Government being represented in the Chief Court in certain cases.

Appointment of public prosecutors.

69. Taken as a whole the Criminal Administration of the Province shows some improvement over the preceding year. The detailed information supplied in various portions of the report, taken with the extracts from district and divisional reports which are annexed to this report, will be found to give a fair insight into the working in each district. The Judges notice that the number of transfers of District Magistrates has been very great. It appears to them to be very desirable that District Magistrates should not be too frequently transferred, and that one reason why the Criminal Administration does not show better results is, that few District Magistrates have been long enough in charge of their districts to obtain the detailed local knowledge necessary to enable them to deal with the crime of the district in an intelligent and systematic manner, and to introduce a firm and continuous policy in administering preventive measures. The frequent changes amongst superior Police Officers which take place are also to be deplored as weakening the administration.

Concluding remarks on the Criminal Administration of the Province.

70. The reports submitted by the Sessions Judges of Delhi (Mr. Stogdon), Mooltan (Colonel Marshall), and Rawalpindi (Mr. Beachcroft) deserve special mention.

Sessions Judges' and District Magistrates' reports noticed.

Amongst district reports, those received from the District Magistrates of Shahpur (Mr. Wilson), Rawalpindi (Mr. Thorburn), Montgomery (Mr. Kennedy), Hoshiarpur (Mr. Dane), and Peshawar (Mr. Merk), were the most interesting and satisfactory.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. W. PARKER,
Registrar.

STATEMENT No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING JURISDICTION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1889, AND THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

Class of Court.	Number of Officers		Total Number of cases decided.			
			Original.		*Appeal.*	
	European.	Native.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—Magistrates—						
Special Magistrates	24	13	984	25	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ... {2nd and 3rd class	1	60	5,140	3,679	...	...
{1st class	...	14	1,953	1,609	...	...
Benches of Magistrates	...	130	7,629	2,159	...	..
Stipendiary Magistrates ... ... {2nd and 3rd class	16	220	36,889	28,452	...	...
{1st class	40	92	27,797	28,766	44	...
Chief Magistrates of the District	* 33	* 1	4,458	12,411	5,664	246
Total	114	530	84,850	77,101	5,708	246
II.—Courts of Session	13	...	667	37	5,565	109
III.—Chief Court	5	...	126	49	577	...
Grand Total	132	530	85,643	77,187	11,850	355

* Includes Additional District Magistrates at Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Peshawar

STATEMETT No. 2.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1889.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.		Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons.					
		Without reference to the Police.	After reference to the Police.				Under trial during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainants, or the withdrawal of the complaints.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A (1).—Offences under the Penal Code.												
Offences against the State. — Chap. VI. Secs. 121 to 130	3	...	...	...	3	4	11	1	6	4	...	...
Offences against the Army and Navy. — „ VII. „ 131 to 140	5	1	...	1	3	3	3	...	2	1	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity. — „ VIII. „ 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158. Unlawful Assembly	95	31	22	1	41	46	517	11	233	272	1	...
„ „ 147, 148, 152 and 153 to 156. Rioting, &c.	1,132	261	281	45	545	526	4,418	46	1,547	2,611	8	206
„ „ 160. Affray	183	23	2	1	157	154	865	6	266	593	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants. — „ IX. „ 161 to 169. By public servants	200	74	17	1	108	101	162	9	95	45	4	9
„ „ 161, 170 and 171. Relating to public servants	182	69	3	...	110	94	132	10	75	34	...	13
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants. — „ X. „ 172 to 190	1,327	149	20	4	1,154	1,106	2,053	29	844	1,128	...	52
False evidence and offences against public officers. — „ XI. „ 194 to 200. False evidence or subornation, &c., of public servants	579	82	22	1	474	468	699	...	343	329	...	27
„ „ 201 to 229. Offences against public justice	949	181	70	8	690	661	1,093	7	481	558	2	45
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps. — „ XII. „ 231 to 254. Offences relating to coin	155	6	1	10	138	129	160	1	81	75	..	3
„ „ 255 to 263. Offences relating to stamps	9	2	...	...	7	6	10	...	6	4	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures. — „ XIII. „ 264 to 267	85	6	2	1	76	73	92	...	31	59	...	2
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals. — „ XIV. „ 269 to 278. Offences affecting public health	264	50	13	3	198	169	444	2	94	347	...	1
„ „ 279 to 289. Offences affecting safety	211	25	6	3	177	161	305	5	81	219	...	...
„ „ 290 & 291. Offences affecting convenience	340	99	22	...	219	216	802	52	331	419	...	...
„ „ 292 to 294. Offences affecting decency and morals	35	6	2	...	27	26	64	...	34	29	...	1
„ 294A. Keeping lottery office or publishing proposals for lottery	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion. — „ XV. „ 295 to 298	282	83	40	1	158	157	450	97	280	64	...	9

Offences affecting the human body.	„ XVI.	„ 302 and 303. Murder					479	10	24	48	397	425	933	7	439	309	6	172
		„ 307. Attempt at murder					123	4	23	15	81	80	135	...	81	31	3	20
		„ 304. Culpable homicide					181	1	11	21	148	142	348	2	95	191	...	60
		„ 304A. Causing death by rash or negligent act					63	1	...	8	54	51	88	...	32	55	...	1
		„ 308. Attempt at culpable homicide					4	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...
		„ 305 and 306. Abetment of suicide					9	...	...	...	9	8	10	...	7	3	...	...
		„ 309. Attempted suicide					187	9	5	14	159	145	145	...	43	102	...	...
		„ 311. Thuggee, &c.					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ 312 to 315. Causing miscarriage					48	14	8	...	26	23	45	...	32	13	...	...
		„ 316. Injury to unborn children					5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ 317. Exposure of infants					23	3	7	1	12	7	7	...	3	4	...	...
		„ 318. Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body ...					26	1	2	1	22	16	36	...	13	23	...	...
		„ 325 to 331 and 333. Hurt with aggravating circumstances ...					1,748	201	135	131	1,281	986	1,859	68	658	1,058	6	69
		„ 323, 324, 332 & 334 to 338. Other cases					16,205	5,828	445	25	9,907	9,115	23,307	12,573	6,802	3,668	5	259
		„ 341. Wrongful restraint					1,006	478	120	5	403	371	1,005	452	427	106	...	20
		„ 342 to 348. Wrongful confinement					753	233	197	12	311	259	625	152	314	139	...	20
		„ 252 to 358. Criminal force or assault					28,343	10,226	551	40	17,526	15,721	37,142	20,261	11,282	5,248	11	340
		„ 364 366, 367. Kidnapping or forcible abduction, with aggravating circumstances					149	40	53	9	47	36	106	1	85	16	...	4
		„ 363, 365, 368, 369. Other cases					537	151	163	22	201	151	337	39	160	120	1	17
		„ 370, 371. Slavery					16	10	3	...	3	3	4	...	4	...	...	...
		„ 372 and 373. Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution					28	11	10	...	7	4	5	3	1	1	...	...
		„ 374. Forced labor...					3	...	...	...	3	3	5	...	...	5	...	...
		„ 376. Rape					227	41	59	23	104	92	119	1	76	41	...	1
		„ 377. Unnatural offences					126	5	3	30	88	80	93	2	45	45	...	1
Offences against property.	„ XVII.	„ 382. Theft with aggravating circumstances					39	7	5	5	22	15	21	1	11	5	...	4
		„ 379 to 381 and 401. Other cases					19,506	2,489	3,284	575	13,158	7,149	10,945	118	3,999	6,623	24	181
		„ 386 to 389. Extortion with aggravating circumstances ...					49	29	16	...	4	3	5	1	4	...	...	...
		384 and 385. Other cases					932	426	263	...	243	226	435	26	334	66	1	6
		„ 394 / „ 392 / „ 393 — Robbery. With hurt					77	4	9	4	60	41	79	2	36	34	...	7
		Robbery. Other cases					824	168	313	61	282	184	406	4	252	129	6	15
		Robbery. Attempts					27	5	4	...	18	7	16	...	13	2	...	1
		„ 396 / „ 397 / „ 398 / „ 395 / „ 399 / „ 400 & 402 — Dacoity. With murder					8	...	...	...	8	6	31	...	15	8	...	8
		Dacoity. With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...					6	...	...	...	6	9	23	...	19	4	...	...
		Dacoity. Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons					6	3	1	...	2	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Dacoity. Other cases					130	10	19	2	99	57	187	...	104	65	1	17
		„ 403 and 404. Criminal misappropriation of property					927	299	120	7	501	489	840	28	421	380	...	11
		„ 406 to 409. Criminal breach of trust...					1,570	570	269	38	693	608	762	10	441	288	5	18
		„ 411 to 414. Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property...					3,099	60	52	263	2,724	2,116	3,403	2	1,284	2,031	18	68
		„ 417 to 420. Cheating					2,142	1,007	284	1	850	809	1,285	79	901	268	4	33
		„ 421 to 424. Fraudulent deeds, or disposition of property ...					51	25	5	...	21	19	32	5	19	7	...	1
		„ 429 to 433 and 435 to 440. / „ 426 to 428 and 434. — Mischief. With aggravating circumstances ...					1,769	247	266	168	1,088	859	1,991	57	1,232	614	1	87
		Mischief. Other cases					5,088	2,096	319	22	2,651	2,548	6,586	2,124	2,419	1,981	8	54

STATEMENT No. 2.—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.				Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.		Other cases struck off as false.	Balances of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the years.	Persons.					
					Without reference to the Police.	After reference to the Police.				Under trial during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainants, or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Acquitted, or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A (1).—*Offences under the Penal Code.—concld.*															
Offences against property—*concld.*	Ch. XVII.	Secs. 459 & 460.	Criminal trespass. Resulting in death or grievous hurt	50	...	2	...	48	37	92	...	43	44	...	5
		„ 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 & 458.	For commission of serious offences	13,521	149	182	312	12,878	2,955	4,684	17	2,618	2,727	10	112
		„ 453 & 456.	Other serious cases	1,478	23	28	19	1,408	358	530	...	203	295	4	28
		„ 447, 448, 461 & 462.	Minor cases	6,317	2,799	687	20	2,811	2,632	6,446	2,354	2,861	1,129	...	102
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property mark	„ XVIII.	„ 465 to 471 and 474. Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers		367	171	71	1	124	117	241	5	175	50	2	9
		„ 472 to 476. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery		7	2	...	...	5	5	9	...	9	...	...	...
		„ 477. Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document		34	19	8	...	7	7	17	...	14	3	...	...
		„ 482, 486, 487 and 488. Using a false trade or property mark and knowingly selling property so marked		63	42	1	...	20	17	21	1	15	5	...	...
		„ 483 to 485. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die plate, or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark		7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ 489. Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury		32	14	5	...	13	13	37	...	26	11	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service.	„ XIX.	„ 490 to 492		32	6	3	...	23	19	40	11	12	16	...	1
Offences relating to marriage.	„ XX.	„ 493 to 498		7,557	3,129	510	2	3,916	3,677	5,812	2,024	2,952	680	19	137
Defamation,	„ XXI	„ 500 to 502		533	215	67	...	251	242	449	221	174	48	...	6
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance.	„ XXII.	„ 506. The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt		329	241	63	...	25	25	58	25	30	3	...	...
		„ 504 to 510. Other cases		1,655	577	82	...	996	940	1,692	1,011	418	248	...	15
			TOTAL	1,24,558	33,255	9,287	1,985	80,031	58,010	1,25,812	41,963	45,686	35,735	150	2,278
B.—Offences under Special and Local Laws.															
Proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure—															
Security for keeping the peace				5,694	1,792	1,108	2	2,792	2,608	9,944	1,359	3,481	4,877	...	227
„ good behaviour				6,116	142	150	27	5,797	5,678	6,677	13	1,382	5,187	4	91

Breach of Laws relating to—																			
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	...	...	...	Act	XI of 1878	...	...	361	4	2	11	344	325	396	...	108	287	...	1
Canals	...	...	...	,,	VIII of 1873	...	...	940	72	...	...	868	876	2,162	375	642	1,140	1	4
Cantonments, Military	...	...	...	,,	III of 1880	...	...	3,282	45	...	2	3,235	3,235	6,288	...	735	5,514	...	39
Cattle Trespass	...	...	...	,,	I of 1871	...	...	2,232	701	80	1	1,450	1,338	4,192	1,823	1,394	948	...	27
City Chaukidars	...	...	...	,,	XX of 1856	...	...	179	...	1	...	178	175	297	...	33	264	...	...
Code of Civil Procedure	...	...	...	,,	XIV of 1882	...	...	45	...	...	1	44	45	85	2	33	50	...	...
Companies' Act	...	...	...	,,	VI of 1882	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	6	13	...	4	9	...	...
Contract—Workmen	...	...	...	,,	XIII of 1859	...	...	231	52	...	...	179	158	201	131	32	30	...	8
Contract by workmen of Railways and other Public Works				,,	IX of 1860		...	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs	...	...	...	,,	XXVII of 1871	...	...	492	...	1	6	485	445	481	...	35	445	...	1
Emigration	...	...	...	,,	VII of 1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excise on spirits and drugs	...	...	...	,,	XXII of 1881 & XVI of 1883		...	478	6	2	4	466	455	663	2	181	472	...	8
Factories	...	...	...	,,	XV of 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farcy and Glanders	...	...	...	,,	XX of 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferries	...	...	...	,,	XVII of 1878	...	...	22	...	2	...	20	20	39	12	13	14	...	...
Foreigners	...	...	...	,,	III of 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest	...	...	...	,,	VII of 1878	...	...	565	9	4	4	548	510	1,304	11	408	863	...	22
Gambling	...	...	...	,,	III of 1867	...	...	164	1	1	3	159	160	968	...	220	723	...	25
Hackney and Stage Carriages	...	...	...	,,	XVI of 1861 & XIV of 1879		...	289	2	...	...	287	284	408	1	113	294	...	...
License Act	...	...	...	,,	II of 1878	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Marriages—Christian	...	...	...	,,	XV of 1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipalities	...	...	...	,,	IV of 1873	...	...	2,009	26	...	1	1,982	1,981	3,858	51	1,626	2,151	2	28
Murderous Outrages	...	...	...	,,	XXIII of 1867 & IX of 1877		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mutiny Act	...	...	...	,,	VII of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	,,	I of 1878	...	...	533	7	2	...	524	520	681	5	145	519	...	12
Pleaders	...	...	...	,,	XVIII of 1879	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	2	1	...	...
Police	...	...	...	,,	V of 1861	...	...	7,678	8	1	...	7,669	6,797	12,592	6	1,410	11,172	...	4
Post Office	...	...	...	,,	XIV of 1866	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	3	3	...	1	2	...	...
Printing Presses	...	...	...	,,	XXV of 1867	...	...	4	...	...	1	3	3	4	...	4	...	...	...
Prisons	...	...	...	,,	XXVI of 1870	...	...	85	26	...	...	59	59	71	...	8	62	...	1
Prostitutes	...	...	...	,,	III of 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Courts' Act	...	...	...	,,	XVIII of 1884	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	7	14	...	3	11	...	...
Punjab Laws' Act	...	...	...	,,	IV of 1872	...	...	470	3	6	...	461	458	753	15	151	567	...	20
Railways	...	...	...	,,	IV of 1879	...	...	257	1	3	...	253	239	378	1	91	285	...	1
Registration	...	...	...	,,	III of 1877	...	...	5	1	...	...	4	4	26	...	6	20	...	...
Salt and Saltpetre	...	...	...	,,	XII of 1882	...	...	84	...	...	...	84	84	150	...	32	118	...	...
Stamps	...	...	...	,,	I of 1879	...	...	124	2	...	...	122	120	165	...	42	122	1	...
Telegraph	...	...	...	,,	I of 1876	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	3	6	...	...	6	...	...
Treasure Trove	...	...	...	,,	VI of 1878	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	6	21	...	2	19	...	...
Vagrancy, European	...	...	...	,,	IX of 1874	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Wandering and dangerous Lunatics	...	...	...	,,	XXXVI of 1858	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Wandering about in state of intoxication, Act I of 1861		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Forest Rules of 1855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	26	2	...	394	398	1,667	35	387	1,245	...	...
Breach of chaukidara rules, Section 44		...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	6	10	...	3	7	...	...
Municipalities Act XIII of 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	59	59	76	...	3	72	...	1
Sections 133, 145 and 195, Criminal Procedure Code		...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forfeiture of Security, &c., Section 514, Criminal Procedure Code				...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	48	48	71	...	28	80	...	13
Section 144, Act X of 1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Act I of 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Section 149, Act XVII of 1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	71	71	189	...	7	182	...	...
Excessive charges of marriages, Act VIII of 1870		...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	9	9	...	...	9	...	...
Act XIII of 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Act XIV of 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Section 156, Military Rules	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	5	...	1	4	...	...
Act XX of 1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	2	1	...	...

STATEMENT No. 2.—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.		Other cases struck off as false.	Balances of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons.					
		Without reference to the Police.	After reference to the Police.				Under trial during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainants, or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Frontier Regulations.												
Regulation IV of 1887, Section 10	80	...	...	...	80	80	96	13	68	15	...	...
Do. „ Sections 24 & 25	4	...	...	...	4	41	7	...	1	6	...	...
Do. „ Section 31	7	...	...	...	7	7	11	...	2	9	...	...
Do. „ „ 32	15	...	...	...	15	19	23	2	13	6	...	2
Do. „ „ 33	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. „ „ 35	31	...	...	...	31	31	41	...	1	40	...	...
Do. „ „ 36	5	...	...	...	5	6	7	...	1	6	...	...
Do. „ „ 39	58	...	...	...	58	68	160	11	16	132	1	...
Do. „ „ 40	210	...	...	...	210	210	839	11	96	722	...	10
Do. „ „ 42	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Total	33,421	2,937	1,365	63	29,056	27,674	56,068	3,879	12,971	38,663	9	546
GRAND TOTAL	1,57,979	36,192	10,652	2,048	1,09,067	85,684	1,81,880	45,842	58,657	74,398	159	2,824

STATEMENT No. III.

STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nature of Proceedings.	Total number for disposal (including pending from previous year.)		Disposed of during the year.			Remaining under trial.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.	
				Discharged.	Convicted.			
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485.	19	20	16	16	1	3	3	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace.	2,775	10,705	2,723	4,914	5,581	52	210	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	5,781	7,011	5,694	1,416	5,495	87	100	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	80	303	78	157	89	2	57	
5. Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	314	903	312	616	278	2	9	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 250.	1,016	1,118	1,016	...	1,118	...	...	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,691	1,691	1,679	1,389	290	12	12	
9. Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	387	590	377	205	364	10	21	
Total	12,063	22,341	11,895	8,713	13,216	168	412	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE

Class of Tribunal.	NUMBER OF PERSONS FOR DISPOSAL.								PERSONS			
	Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year.							Discharged without trial.			
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received on commitment or reference.	Received on transfer.	Total.	Died, escaped or transferred	In consequence of the non-appearance of the complainant, or withdrawal of complaint.	On other grounds.	Acquitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Magistrates												
Special Magistrates	31	2	8	1,838	449	...	...	2,328	2	355	147	567
Honorary Magistrates — 2nd and 3rd class ...	106	3,278	834	7,381	249	...	...	11,848	6	4,030	1,575	1,787
Honorary Magistrates — 1st class	65	951	500	2,665	201	...	...	4,382	9	783	1,022	706
Benches of Magistrates	105	6,122	520	8,802	244	...	...	15,793	2	4,413	1,847	3,216
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts — 2nd and 3rd class ...	1,030	19,742	6,668	55,178	2,875	...	..	85,493	49	29,396	11,614	14,972
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts — 1st class	990	27,548	4,748	18,682	1,113	1	9	53,091	43	6,176	11,076	7,217
District and Divisional Magistrates—cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	56	...	...	...	316	..	372	1	...	25	35
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under ordinary powers	248	4,907	919	1,542	261	63	3	7,943	71	446	2,413	909
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under powers under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code ...	70	1,224	92	16	3	2	1	1,408	8	...	132	162
Total	2,645	63,830	14,289	96 104	5.395	382	13	1 82 658	192	45,599	29.381	29,571
II.—Courts of Session												
Trials under Chapter XIX	127	...	...	...	...	763	4	894	30	...	...	295
References under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	9	..	..	...	...	185	4	198	...	...	...	9
Other references	...	...	...	...	...	169	..	169	...	...	...	37
Total	136	...	...	...	...	1,117	8	1.261	30	...	...	341
III.—Chief Court.												
Original Trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
References under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	50	...	...	...	...	140	...	190	...	...	...	28
Total	50	...	....	...	...	140	...	190	..	...	...	28
Grand Total	2,831	63 830	14,289	96,104	5,395	1,639	21	1,84,109	222	45,599	29,381	29,940

No. IV.

TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1889.

DISPOSED OF.								NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.								
CONVICTED.									SUMMONSES CASES.		WARRANT CASES.					
On regular trial.		*On Summary trial.*														
Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Committed or referred.	Total.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Enquiries under Chapter XVIII	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.	Total.	Total number of cases pending.	Number of cases pending over three months.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1,253	....	...	...	...	2,324	4	970	...	984	...	...	...	984	2	...	5	2,408
4,304	...	...	...	15	11 717	131	5,150	...	3,036	...	2,104	...	5,140	60	1	5	15,725
715	1,029	...	...	9	4,273	109	1,972	3	1,028	...	922	...	1,953	56	...	10	10,244
4,221	...	2,531	...	...	15,731	62	7,617	...	3,901	1,622	1,218	888	7,629	25	...	4	13,007
26,803	790	...	651	347	84,622	871	36,770	3	22,978	358	13,550	...	36,889	357	4	6	1,00 973
14,371	9,953	73	2,323	692	51,924	1,167	27,926	358	9,667	1,103	16,402	267	27,797	566	12	9	1,25,658
231	75	...	...	...	367	5	239	...	4	...	225	5	234	5	...	6	253
1,137	2,166	50	299	117	7,647	296	3,481	77	694	139	2,515	63	3,488	113	10	10	8,432
829	46	...	...	168	1,345	63	718	57	1	...	678	...	736	29	1	20	6,714
53,864	14,059	2,663	3,273	1,348	1,79,950	2,708	84,849	498	42,293	3,222	37,614	1,223	84,850	1,213	28	7	2.83 404
342	1	...	...	140	808	86	393	...	..	...	408	...	408	40	6	63	5,828
188	...	...	...	...	197	1	135	...	...	...	137	...	137	1	...	7	238
59	72	...	...	...	168	1	123	...	...	...	122	...	122	1	...	6	197
589	73	...	...	140	1,173	88	651	...	...	...	667	...	667	42	6	41	6,263
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	132	...	...	...	160	30	105	...	...	...	126	...	126	20	...	49	...
...	132	...	...	...	160	30	105	...	...	...	126	...	126	20	...	49	...
54,453	14,264	2,663	3,273	1,488	1,81,283	2,826	85,605	498	42,293	3,222	38,407	1,223	85,643	1,275	34	8	2,89,667

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to												Persons sentenced to find or give		
	Death.	Transportation. For life.	Transportation. For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment. Rigorous. With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment. Rigorous. Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine. With imprisonment or transportation	Fine. Without imprisonment or transportation	Whipping. In addition to other punishment.	Whipping. In lieu of other punishment.	Sureties of the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I.—Magistrates.															
Special Magistrates	...	...	...	...	13	30	20	...	36	1,184	...	...	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates — 2nd and 3rd class	...	...	...	..	371	310	67	...	507	3,541	..	12	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates — 1st class ...	...	...	...	...	322	121	27	...	202	1,028	10	12	116	19	93
Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	...	209	179	24	...	177	6,311	2	29	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts. — 2nd and 3rd class	...	...	...	...	2,574	2,939	304	...	4,196	22,164	8	278	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts. — 1st class ...	...	...	...	...	5,406	1,956	242	1	4,941	9,542	132	521	3,390	1,110	4,670
Distri and Divisional Magistrates—cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	...	196	39	..	...	119	2	13	69	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts. — Under ordinary powers ...	...	...	...	...	443	380	41	....	463	1,012	20	46	768	176	732
Chief Magistrates of Districts. — Under powers under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	...	606	120	9	...	448	21	48	34	1	1	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	10,230	6,080	734	1	11,149	44,805	233	1,001	4,275	1,306	5,495
II.—Courts of Session. — Original trials	...	110	25	...	188	8	1	18	108	12	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Courts of Session. — References under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	7	...	176	.	...	...	77	...	7	...	...	...	...
II.—Courts of Session. — Other references.	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	99
Total ...	...	110	32	...	364	45	1	18	185	12	7	...	...	17	99
III.—Chief Court ... — Original trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Chief Court ... — References under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	90	38	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	90	38	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	90	148	33	...	10,596	6,126	735	19	11,334	44,817	240	1,001	4,275	1,323	5,594

No. 5.

VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PUNJAB, DURING 1889.

Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour.		Detail of Punishment.																			
		Fine.										Imprisonment.									
												15 days and under.		6 months and under.		2 years and under.		Above 2 years.		Above 7 years.	
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Amount realized.	Amount ordered by way of compensation.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	1,042	178	...	...	...	...	7,400	6,779	141	144	43	13	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,499	517	26	6	...	...	23,314	23,171	2,454	1,917	106	41	570	23	5	...	...	...	...	...
48	1	967	295	25	3	...	...	16,437	11,015	2,341	2,106	67	9	242	19	182	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	6,296	184	6	2	...	...	12,201	10,557	842	546	109	17	279	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22,458	3,784	147	21	...	...	1,09,011	1,50,596	14,742	9,877	1,053	182	4,459	122	1	...	...	...	...	...
945	23	9,760	4,198	387	125	18	...	2,19,548	1,05,732	34,305	15,110	583	69	3,355	178	4,344	18	25	...	...	...
...	...	18	90	11	2	...	...	4,550	2,231	305	15	...	...	54	...	180	...	1	...	...	...
141	4	461	561	195	228	22	8	1,34,364	89,405	41,683	24,722	67	18	361	23	414	4	122	..	...	...
...	...	72	338	120	36	3	...	33,268	11,497	6,721	1,647	2	1	45	5	239	3	530	...	...	...
1,134	28	44,573	9,995	917	423	38	8	6,20,093	4,70,983	1,03,534	56,090	2,030	353	9,371	384	5,365	25	678	...	...	...
...	...	5	50	42	12	2	...	11,095	6,409	1,884	768	...	...	21	1	29	...	102	..	44	...
...	...	1	45	14	15	2	...	7,220	2,987	910	279	..	..	...	...	8	...	168	..	...	...
71	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	4	82	2	...	..
71	6	6	104	56	27	4	...	18,315	9,340	2,794	1,047	...	...	21	1	63	4	352	2	44	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
1,205	34	44,579	10,099	973	450	42	8	6,38,408	4,80,329	1,06,328	57,137	2,030	353	9,392	385	5,428	29	1,031	2	46	...

STATEMENT No. V A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF WHIPPINGS INFLICTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1889.

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	Number of Stripes Awarded.												Total.		Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.				
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)															
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. Code.	24	1	130	...	157	3	88	4	31	...	88	4	401	129	
1. Theft, as defined in „ 380, „	10	1	30	5	31	...	15	...	8	...	10	5	97	18	
1. Theft, as defined in „ 381, „	...	...	4	...	11	...	8	...	5	...	2	1	27	4	
1. Theft, as defined in „ 382, „	...	...	...	..	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in „ 389, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411, „	3	...	17	...	34	...	31	...	4	...	20	2	100	11	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in „ 412, „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, „	...	...	13	...	8	2	6	...	...	...	2	...	25	6	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, „	..	...	4	...	9	...	11	...	1	...	2	...	19	8	
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, „	...	...	7	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	6	...	20	4	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, „	2	...	12	...	20	...	11	1	1	...	12	...	39	20	
8. Offence under Section 49, Act XXVI of 1870 „	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
9. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871 „	...	...	2	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	14	...	
10. False charge of Offence under Section 211, I. P. Code „	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
11. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. Code „	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
12. Offences under Section 377, I. P. Code „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	
13. Offences under Section 461, I. P. Code „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
14 Theft as defined in Section 392, I. P. Code „	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
15. Section 354, I. P. Code „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
16. Unnatural Offence Section 377, I. P. Code „	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	
TOTAL ...	40	2	222	5	281	6	185	5	56	...	150	12	760	204	

No. V. A.—*continued.*

PART II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES						TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4.) A.—SECTION 3.								
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C.	...	13	19	17	4	52	105	
1. Theft, as defined in ... „ 380, „	...	...	1	1	3	3	8	
1. Theft, as defined in ... „ 381, „	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
1. Theft, as defined in ... „ 382, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in ... Section 388, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in ... „ 389, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... Section 411, „	1	2	2	2	1	13	21	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 412, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... ... Section 443, „	...	3	...	...	...	2	5	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... Section 444, „	...	...	2	3	...	3	8	
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, „	...	1	1	1	1	4	8	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... ... Section 446, „	...	2	7	4	2	15	30	
8. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871 ...	...	2	7	6	7	13	35	
9. Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B.—SECTION 4.								
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
1. False evidence, as defined in „ 194, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. False evidence, as defined in „ 195, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ... Sections 211 and 377, „	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
3. Assault, as defined in Section 351, „	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375, „	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377, „	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ... Section 394, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ... ... Section 413 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in ... Section 463, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in ... „ 466, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in ... „ 467, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in ... „ 468, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in ... „ 469, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... ... Section 443, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in ... Section 444, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... ... Section 446, „	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	
TOTAL ...	1	25	41	35	18	113	233	

No. V. A.—*concluded.*

Part III.

Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI of 1864, on juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

OFFENCE.	Stripes.												Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15		16 to 20.		21 to 25		26 to 30			
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Section 377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	9	
Sections 406 and 408, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Section 376, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Sections 353 and 354, „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
Section 403, „	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	3	
„ 24 Act IV of 1879	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
„ 147, I P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
„ 477, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
„ 182, „	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	2	
„ 304, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
„ 402, „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
„ 325, „	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	
„ 309, „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	
„ 379, „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
„ 456, „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
„ 457, „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
„ 426, „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
„ 369, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
„ 156, Mutiny Rules	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	2	...	10	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	10	...	37	

Part IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1 Total number of whippings awarded	1,234	
2 Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been legally inflicted ...	16,060	
Percentage of whipping ...	7·68	

STATEMENT No. VI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEALS AND REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1889.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed after hearing.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or orders reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals												
To—												
District Magistrates	10,286	1	2,937	3,461	...	1,254	2,099	6	155	...	373	12
Courts of Session	7,035	9	2,703	2,104	5	596	1,285	12	99	...	222	13
Chief Court { By persons convicted	844	5	277	206	...	136	109	...	12	...	99	46
Chief Court { By Government for judgment of acquittal ...	3	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	...
Total	18,168	15	5,917	5,771	5	1,986	3,493	18	269	...	694	13
Revision												
By—												
District Magistrates	3,964	...	2,960	...	...	...	...	...	780	100	124	11
Courts of Session	1,287	..	947	...	...	...	...	...	128	173	39	20
Chief Court	3,755	6	2,358	317	30	299	353	..	91	...	301	34
Total	9,006	6	6,265	317	30	299	353	...	999	273	464	13
Grand Total	27,174	21	12,182	6,088	35	2,285	3,846	18	1,268	273	1,158	...

STATEMENT No. VII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE USE OF JURORS AND ASSESSORS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1889.

CLASS OF COURTS.		Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried by Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.				Class of cases in which Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	*Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.*		*Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.*		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with the Assessors.	*Number of cases in which the Judge differed from.*			
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Sec. 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Sec. 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Two Assessors.	Three Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions	Assessors	3	..	381	...	...	...	...	...	316	13	14	38	Sessions trials.
Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction	Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Original trials.
	Total ...	3	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	316	13	14	38	

STATEMENT No. VIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.								PERSONS WHOSE CASES										
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates.							By Courts of Session.			
	Remaining at the close of the previous year	On complaint, Sec 191, (a). Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police report, Sec. 191. (b) Criminal Procedure Code.	By Magistrate suo motu, Sec 191 (c) C P. Code.	On transfer from other Province.	Total.	Died, escaped or transferred to other provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Received by transfer under Sec. 451 B of the Code	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under Sec 451 B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in Cols. 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Sec. 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under Sec. 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of Col. 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X, I. P. C	..	1	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII, I P. C.			1	..	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV, I. P. C	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	1		...	1	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C — Murder	...	1	.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	...	...	1	...		1	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	...	16	5	..	..	21	...	21	..	10	11	...	...	..	21	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force or assault,	...	26	2	. .	...	28	...	28	..	11	17	..	...	...	28	...	...	...	..	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII, I. P. C. — Criminal Trespass	1	5	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	2	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	1	2	4	...	. .	7	...	6	...	6	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	.	2	2	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating	...	1	...	...	.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal mis-appropriation,	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	..	....	...	1	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property mark, Chapter XVIII, I P. C.	...	1	1	4	..	6	..	6	...	2	3	1	..	..	6	..	...	1	...	1
Defamation, Chapter XXI, I P. C.	..	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation insult or annoyance, Chapter, XII, I. P. C.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Special and Local Laws	...	6	14	..	...	20	...	20	...	13	7	...	. .	.	20	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	69	28	4	...	104	...	101	...	53	50	1	..	...	104	...	...	1	...	1

No. VIII.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1889.

WERE DISPOSED OF							NUMBER OF CASES						Subsidiary Table.									
BY HIGH COURT.			TOTAL FOR ALL COURTS.										35							36		
													OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS SHOWN IN							OF CASES SHOWN IN COL. 30.		
													Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 & 24		DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATE.		DISPOSED OF BY SESSIONS JUDGE.	
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Sec. 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in Col. 5, who applied under Section 2, Act 111 of 1884, for transfer of committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Sec. 526 of the Code, for the transfer of their cases.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, Section 451 A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in Column 35 (1), whose cases were transferred under Section 451B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, Section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, Section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	1	...	...	1	95	3	1	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	10	11	21	...	21	21	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	11	17	28	...	27	27	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	2	4	6	...	4	4	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	6	1	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	2	2	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	2	4	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	...											
...	..	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	13	7	20	...	20	20	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	53	51	104	...	98	98	...	...	...	...											

STATEMENT No. XI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DAYS THE SENIOR JUDGES OF THE CHIEF COURT, PUNJAB, SAT IN COURT AND AT CHAMBERS IN THE COURT HOUSE, DURING THE YEAR 1889.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Name of Judge.	Portion of year during which the Judge was, as such, present on duty.	Number of days on which the Judges sat in Court for hearing causes.	Number of days (if any) not included in column 3 on which the Judges sat in the Court House for the transaction of administrative business.	Average length of Daily sitting.		Remarks
				(a) For hearing causes (column 3).	(b) For transaction of administrative business (column 4).	
Sir Meredyth Plowden	1st January to 14th May and 17th October to 31st December 1889.	143	8	7 hours.	6 hours.	There is ordinarily one meeting in each month of the Judges, excluding the second Bench of 2 Judges, for the transaction of the more important administrative business. The current administrative business is transacted from time to time or daily by the Judges, who do not sit on the second Bench. The figures in columns 4 and 5 (b) show only the number of meetings and their estimated average duration. The time spent by each Judge on current administrative business cannot be ascertained, nor is it always transacted in the Court House. The holidays on which Judges came to the Court House to write judgments, &c., are not shown.
Mr. Justice Burney	1st January to 22nd April	80	4	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Tremlett	1st January to 10th March	51	2	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Powell	1st January to 30th April	73	...	Do.	...	
Mr. Justice Roe	1st January to 14th October and 30th October to 31st December.	197	11	Do.	6 hours.	
Mr. Justice Frizelle	The whole year	196	7	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Benton	22nd March to 31st December.	174	5	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Rivaz	23rd April to 31st December.	143	7	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Stogdon	1st May to 14th August	62	...	Do.	...	
Mr. Justice Chatterji	15th May to 14th August	53	...	Do.	...	

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT No. A.

STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCES OF, AND CHARGES INCURRED IN DIETING WITNESSES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1889.

Districts.	Total number of witnesses who attended Court.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Total number of witnesses dietod.	Number of witnesses dieted by		Total charges incurred in dieting witnesses by		Average cost of each witness dieted by		Average number of days each witness received diet money before appearance before a Magistrate.	Average number of days each dieted witness was before a Magistrate.	Number of witnesses discharged after							
				Police.	Magistrate.	Police.	Magistrate.	Police.	Magistrate.			One day.	Two days.	Three days.	Four days.	Five days.	Sixto eight days.	Nine to fifteen days.	Sixteen days and upwards.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.											
Delhi	8,838	8,741	1,789	996	793	242	396	0 4 0	0 8 0	2	2	7,812	766	189	71	...	...	...	...	8,838
Gurgaon	6,365	6,296	2,034	1,007	887	272	593	0 4 0	0 10 8	1	1	5,996	336	29	...	...	4	...	...	6,365
Rohtak	5,306	5,081	1,441	1,022	612	244	227	0 3 10	0 5 11	1	1	4,816	462	23	5	...	...	...	...	5,306
Karnal	4,759	4,652	774	634	689	159	520	0 4 0	0 12 1	2	1	4,646	103	6	4	...	...	...	...	4,759
Umballa	11,011	10,463	3,673	2,361	2,570	501	1,494	0 3 4	0 9 4	1	1	9,974	857	148	25	7	...	...	...	11,011
Ludhiana	9,103	8,830	3,534	381	3,534	126	985	0 5 3	0 4 5	1	1	8,860	238	5	...	...	...	...	...	9,103
Simla	2,332	2,151	270	56	214	14	204	0 4 0	0 15 3	1	1	2,298	22	1	10	...	1	...	...	2,333
Jullundur	9,267	9,146	2,847	1,384	2,596	294	1,276	0 3 5	0 7 11	1	1	9,059	195	13	...	...	...	...	...	9,267
Hoshiarpur	7,408	6,911	1,814	1,520	1,077	427	960	0 4 6	0 14 3	1	1	6,828	490	70	20	...	...	...	...	7,408
Kangra	7,300	6,947	4,363	641	4,034	157	1,765	0 3 11	0 7 0	1	1	7,068	205	27	...	...	...	...	...	7,300
Amritsar	28,451	27,044	8,679	3,623	5,056	732	2,158	0 3 4	0 6 10	1	1	27,344	1,098	9	...	...	...	...	...	28,451
Gurdaspur	9,648	9,648	5,320	3,107	4,163	487	1,270	0 2 6	0 4 10	1	1	9,319	286	35	3	5	...	...	...	9,648
Sialkot	14,133	14,079	2,584	2,237	1,047	738	453	0 5 3	0 6 10	1	1	13,329	700	94	10	...	...	...	...	14,133
Gujranwala	9,038	8,847	3,122	2,547	852	721	529	0 4 6	0 9 10	1	1	7,729	981	246	82	...	...	...	...	9,038
Lahore	20,879	20,757	5,691	3,066	2,626	773	1,042	0 4 0	0 6 4	1	1	20,162	597	120	...	...	...	...	...	20,879
Ferozepur	9,403	9,122	2,786	2,494	1,523	576	778	0 3 9	0 8 2	1	1	8,351	742	230	68	8	4	...	...	9,403
Hissar	9424	8,961	2,734	1,469	2,096	324	1,084	0 3 6	0 8 3	1	1	8,604	577	157	27	30	29	...	...	9,424
Multan	12,688	11,239	5,488	971	5,255	341	3,097	0 5 7	0 9 5	2	2	10,792	1,411	422	63	...	...	...	...	12,688
Jhang	7,743	7,373	2,404	1,726	1,051	428	464	0 4 0	0 7 1	2	3	6,470	1,094	155	6	13	5	...	...	7,743
Montgomery	7,680	7,680	3,610	3,603	1,140	995	448	0 4 5	0 6 3	2	1	7,263	352	55	10	...	...	...	...	7,680
Muzaffargarh	9,754	9,632	2,777	668	2,346	219	1,512	0 5 3	0 10 3	2	1	8,962	625	124	43	...	...	...	...	9,754
Jhelum	9,450	9,450	1,711	604	1,107	239	895	0 6 4	0 12 11	2	1	8,217	815	356	62	...	...	...	...	9,450
Gujrat	9,827	7,595	3,779	3,779	563	476	353	0 2 0	0 10 0	1	1	8,681	1,034	106	6	...	...	...	...	9,827
Rawalpindi	14,054	11,714	4,886	2,371	3,164	955	3,200	0 6 5	1 0 0	1	1	13,165	789	69	31	...	...	...	...	14,054
Shahpur	9,500	9,150	2,119	659	1,620	209	1,155	0 5 1	0 11 5	1	1	8,892	777	241	62	7	...	21	...	9,500
Dera Ismail Khan	4,907	4,520	1,483	4	1,479	7	1,331	1 12 0	0 14 4	1	1	4,502	211	177	7	10	...	...	...	4,907
Dera Ghazi Khan	6,508	6,508	3,410	477	3.278	117	1,613	0 3 11	0 7 0	1	1	6,307	1,063	124	14	...	...	...	...	6,508
Bannu	7,976	7,339	2,699	1,237	1,594	323	611	0 4 2	0 6 2	1	1	7,291	582	99	4	...	...	...	...	7,976
Peshawar	15.594	13,432	1,629	485	1,144	148	789	0 5 4	0 10 10	1	1	14,244	1.042	284	24	...	...	...	...	15,594
Hazara	4,813	4,499	1,866	899	1,235	153	583	0 3 3	0 6 7	...	1	4,336	314	89	74	...	...	...	...	4,813
Kohat	5,847	5,597	1,994	725	1,269	151	509	0 3 4	0 6 6	...	1	4,517	824	423	83	...	...	...	...	5,847
Total ...	2,99,006	2,83,404	93,310	46,753	60,615	11,548	32,294	... 3 11	... 8 6	1	1	2,74,334	19,588	4,126	814	80	43	21	...	2,99,006

APPENDIX TO THE CRIMINAL REPORT,

1889.

EXTRACTS FROM DIVISIONAL AND DISTRICT REPORTS.

Extracts from Annual Criminal Reports of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates.

I.—GENERAL REVIEW OF CRIME

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. R. W. Trafford).

There has been a considerable increase in the number of murders committed during the year in the Hoshiarpur District, but the District Magistrate is unable to offer any satisfactory explanation of the cause.

I do not believe that the increase of murders is due to any general cause, the murders have arisen from accidental causes such as violent quarrels or jealousies, or shame as in murder of illegitimate children. These murders are not committed by professional criminals, and I do not think that the murderers stop for a moment to consider whether they will be discovered or not. In most instances the perpetrators have been brought to justice, and failures of justice, where they have occurred, arose from the unwillingness of witnesses to speak out, and against this I know of no remedy.

The Hoshiarpur report shows that the number of offences struck off the Police register as false, is larger than in the previous year; but it cannot be supposed that all false cases reported to the Police have been cancelled, and the procedure prescribed for cancellation is certainly in need of amendment. The District Magistrate suggests that the Magistrate in charge of the Tahsil should be authorized to pass orders on applications for cancellation without reference to the District Magistrate, except in doubtful cases.

As to cases struck off on Police report, it would not be feasible for Magistrates, with only a limited time, to arrive at more sure conclusions than at present.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(Mr. A. W. Stogdon.)

Fluctuations in crime explained.—There was a general increase, however large or small it may be, in all the districts under this head, as compared with the past year; but, as compared with the preceding year, there has been an appreciable decrease in the Rohtak and Karnal districts.

The large increase in the first two districts, I am glad to note, was not under any serious offences, it being confined chiefly to petty assault cases or to cases falling under the Police Act. In Karnal, however, the increase was in offences against property and the human body, but the District Magistrate describes it as nominal, and remarks that it was due principally to the following three causes:—

(1) to the transfer of Pehowa tract, comprising 88 villages, from the Ambala district;

(2) to the falling off in employment produced by the present drought; and,

(3) to the influx of strangers and bad characters in connection with the construction of Delhi-Kalka Railway.

The details of the increase under the various main heads of crime will be fully noticed further on.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. R. M. Dane).

The number of offences struck off the Police register as false is larger than in the previous year, but it cannot be supposed that all false cases reported to the Police have been cancelled, and the procedure prescribed for cancellation is certainly in need of amendment. The Magistrate in charge of the Tahsil should be authorized to pass orders on applications for cancellation without reference to the District Magistrate except in doubtful cases.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Major J. Montgomery).

Increase in complaints of assault.—The main increase is under cases of criminal force or assault. Whereas last year about one-third of the complaints under this head

were summarily dismissed, this year the proportion has risen to nearly a half. I am sure this is right. As I said last year, the increase in false complaints is mainly due to unscrupulous petition-writers and hangers-on of Courts. A villager comes in to head-quarters with a view to get justice in a civil or revenue case. He goes to a petition-writer who tells him the best way to begin to pay out his enemy is to start a "Fanjdari-Mukadama." He is told such a case is very easy, it costs little, and it may result in so frightening his opponent that he may then and there yield, and give what the complainant wants. At all events there is no harm in trying. If a hard-hearted Magistrate summarily dismisses the complaint the further remedy is always available, and in this case the petition-writer has the satisfaction of charging his client for another petition. I look on the daily increasing number of false complaints brought before our Courts as one of the most lamentable results of our judicial administration. It cannot but result in making Magistrates so suspicious that they must necessarily sometimes dismiss true cases.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRANWALA.

(Mr. D. Ibbetson).

We have, in comparison with last year, a decrease in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code of 18 per cent and under Special and Local Laws of 53 per cent; in admitted crime under the Indian Penal Code of 22 %, and under Special and Local Laws of 55 %; we find that the percentage of the complaints under the Penal Code which were rejected without putting the accused to the trouble and indignity of an enquiry, rose from 15 to 18; and that the percentage of admitted cases which were brought to trial rose, under the Indian Penal Code, from 58 to 67, and, under Special and Local Laws, from 28 to 60.

All these figures are exceedingly satisfactory. A large portion of the decrease in reported and admitted crime under Special and Local Laws, is due to the fact of 753 cases having been taken up, in 1888, under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and only 7 in 1889. But this does not affect the other figures. It can hardly be doubted that the decrease in crime is largely due to the fact that over 1100 persons were put on security for good behaviour in this district during the cold weather of 1887-88; it may also, I think, be attributed in part to my own action in the following respects: I have myself tried every case (I believe almost without an exception) in which the accused had been sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment within the past ten years, or in which it appeared that he was an habitual criminal, and in the cases of old offenders, I have passed very heavy sentences; I have carefully watched the sentences of my subordinate magistrates, and have insisted, so far as I could, upon adequate punishments being inflicted; I have prosecuted every case of maliciously false charge that came to my notice in which I was of opinion that a conviction could be obtained; and I have enforced to the utmost the responsibility of sureties for good behaviour.

A large part of such credit as may be due, should be awarded to the careful and energetic working of the Police under Mr. Lemarchand. Of a total decrease of 772 admitted cases under the Indian Penal Code, no fewer than 334 are under the heads of theft and burglary, the natural crimes of habituals, while 292 more are under the heads of hurt and assault, the charges which are most often brought falsely. There is absolutely no increase of importance under any head of crime.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN DIVISION.

(Colonel C. H. T. Marshall).

The increase in Jhang is accounted for in two ways—(1) that in 1887-88 a number of cases in Honorary Magistrates' courts were reported twice, which error has been corrected, and (2) to more careful reporting on the part of village headmen and watchmen. As to Montgomery, the decrease of cases brought to trial, which has occurred principally in cognizable offences, is accounted for by the District Magistrate as being due to the apathy of the people, and a desire to screen offenders, and the want of Police reforms.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MONTGOMERY.

(Mr. T. J. Kennedy).

The proportion of offences brought to trial to offences admitted to have occurred was 57 per cent as compared with 52 per cent during the previous year, which low percentage was unfavorably commented upon in the Provincial Report; the low percentage even now is, however, not satisfactory.

The percentage was low under the following heads :—

Murder	40	per cent.
Hurt with aggravating circumstances	20	„
Kidnapping or forcible abduction with aggravating circumstances	33	„
Ordinary thefts	37	„
Criminal trespass for commission of serious offences ..	19	„

These figures, dealing as they do chiefly with cognizable offences are, I regret to say, not creditable to the Police working of this district, although it must be said in favour of the Police that they have, as in the notorious Chakbandi murder case, to contend with not only the apathy of the people, but with a positive inclination on their part to shield offenders and frustrate the efforts of the law; and that, in this district, special attention has been given to the reporting of offences. Even, however, when these allowances are made, the facts show that the Police administration stands in very urgent need of radical reform.

The regrettable increase in cases of hurt, attended with aggravating circumstances, was due mainly I think to the impunity enjoyed by the perpetrators of several crimes of violence in the early part of the year. This lawlessness has now, I think, been checked by some stern punishments which were confirmed on appeal, notably two sentences of seven years rigorous imprisonment each awarded in two cases of dacoity, and the imposition of a punitive post in the village of Chakbandi, the scene of a most brutal undetected murder; and there was a very satisfactory decrease in this phase of crime towards the close of the year.

SESSIONS JUDGE, RAWALPINDI DIVISION.

(Mr. F. P. Beachcroft).

There was a decrease of 11 per cent in the Rawalpindi district, as compared with the figures of 1888, but there is still an increase of 9 per cent on the year 1887; while in the Shahpur district there was a decrease of 4 per cent as compared with the year 1888, and of 12 per cent over the year 1887.

The District Magistrate of Rawalpindi remarks that as there has been no change in the system of Police registration of crime, a decrease of 2128, or 25 per cent, in the Penal Code cases, in 1889, is satisfactory.

The chief cause of the great increase of crime in the Shahpur district during the years 1886 and 1887, is attributed to the scarcity from which the District suffered, and the decrease of crime in 1888 and 1889 to the recent excellent harvests of the years in question. The decrease in Rawalpindi is also partially attributed to the good spring harvest of 1889.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, RAWALPINDI.

(Mr. S. S. Thorburn).

Variation in Crime.—The decrease in true serious offences of 1937, or 35 per cent, is chiefly due to the repressive measures begun in December 1888, as soon as I had taken over charge of the district, and systematically continued throughout 1889.

Great decrease in serious offences explained.—The decrease has been I believe progressively larger during each succeeding quarter of the year, so much so, that at present there is less crime in the district than has been the case for the last six years. Only a year ago the general state of lawlessness throughout the district was so great, that neither Police nor Magistrates were able to do their respective work with any thoroughness. From January to October last a systematic prosecution of habitual thieves, burglars, &c., was carried on, Thanah by Thanah, the Magistrates sitting locally. In August last the preparation of a list of the most notoriously criminal villages in the district was begun, and the criminal statistics of each were ascertained and recorded. Finally, the Police submitted proposals for locating punitive posts in 38 villages or groups of villages. Each proposal was separately reported on by the local Tahsildars, and a week ago the District Superintendent of Police and myself went through all the papers, and I decided to recommend punitive posts in seven different localities. The two measures combined, and particularly the latter, have had a powerful deterrent effect, thus proving that village communities can when influenced by self-interest, co-operate to compel the lawless to order.

The good spring crop of 1889, doubtless contributed to reduce theft cases due to hunger, but had, I think, small effect in reducing house-breaking and mischief cases, most of which are the work of professional bad characters.

Murders.—As to murders, out of a total of 46 (two more than in 1888) only 7 occurred in Tahsils Pindigheb, Kahuta and Murree. The other 39 were pretty equally distributed over the Tahsils of Rawalpindi, Attock, and Fatehjang.

Of the whole number—

18 were due to quarrels about women;
11 „ „ „ „ land;
6 „ „ vulgar greed;
6 „ „ old enmities; „
2 „ „ Mahomedan debtor's hostility to exacting Hindu creditors;
3 „ „ unknown causes.

The large number arising from disputes about women, emphasizes the fact that in this district, as Trans Indus, the laws relating to marriage are not in accord with popular ideas of justice. Could some sections of the Frontier Regulation be extended to this district for such cases, it is certain that the number of murders, and other offences to which disputes about women give rise, would be greatly reduced.

As the Police freely *chalan* incriminated persons on very slight evidence, I consider that the obtaining of 52 per cent, of convictions to persons tried, shows good working. It is unfortunate that the statements do not show the percentage of *cases* tried in which no convictions were obtained. Such statistics would be useful.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. J. Wilson).

There is every reason to believe that the people are becoming more ready to report offences at the Police stations, and that the amount of unreported crime is also on the decrease, so that apparently the wave of crime which passed over this district in the years 1886 and 1887 is on the ebb. These years were marked by bad harvests and high prices, so that there can be little doubt that the chief cause of the great increase of crime was the scarcity from which the district suffered, and that the recent excellent harvests of 1888 and 1889 have largely conduced to the decrease now shewn.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, BANNU.

(Mr. H. A. Anderson).

There was a decrease of 841 or 25 per cent in the number of cases reported, and of 758 or 24 per cent in the number of offences admitted, as compared with the preceding year. This large decrease in the crime of the district is, I think, a satisfactory indication that the criminal work of the District has received much attention, and that the administration has not been lax. A part of the decrease may, no doubt, be attributed to good harvests and cheapness of food staples, but a large part may be fairly attributed to a firmer administration of the law, systematic supervision of the criminal portion of the population, and a free use of the punitive sections of the Frontier Crimes Regulations. The decrease, is pretty general. Murders have fallen from 32 to 22; rioting and allied offences from 94 to 35; grievous hurts from 87 to 55; thefts from 709 to 443; house-trespass from 80 to 63; and enticing away married women from 92 to 57. There were also fewer cases, this year, of kidnapping, robbery, mischief and dishonestly receiving stolen property.

This all round decrease of offences is a very satisfactory feature of this year's report.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR DIVISION.

(Mr. A. Christie).

The noticeable feature in the number of offences reported is the marked increase in Hazára and similar decrease in Peshawar. The increase in the former district is balanced by a large number of cases being summarily dismissed and struck off as untrue, and the increase in the offences admitted to have occurred in that district, which was in the cases under the Criminal Procedure Code and the Frontier Regulation, was therefore a slight one.

There was a remarkable increase in Hazára in the number of complaints rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. The District Magistrate believes that the Magistrates have acted properly in the matter, and explains that the people are more inclined than ever to rush to Courts to get redress for an imaginary wrong, or to pay off a grudge against an enemy by laying a false charge against him. From my own experience I am satisfied that this explanation is probably correct. The inhabitants of the Hazára district are notoriously litigious, crafty and unscrupulous.

The decrease in Peshawar, which was both in the offences under the Indian Penal Code and the Special and Local Laws, under the heads detailed in the District Report, is very satisfactory. This is due, no doubt, partly to the rigorous preventive measures taken in the preceding year, partly to improvement in the working of the Police, and partly to the good effect of the working under the Frontier Regulation in the past year.

As regards Kohát, the increase in the offences eventually admitted as true, was only 30 cases, and this increase was chiefly under section 10 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, which are Civil references to Councils of Elders.

The result, as a whole, is very satisfactory, seeing that there was a decrease of 389 cases in the number of offences returned as true in the Division, as against an increase of 804 cases in the previous year.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. W. R. H. Merk).

Offences reported.—There was a decrease of 181 in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code, which was chiefly noticeable under the following heads :—

Offences under Chapters XI, XII, XIII and XV, *viz.*, murders, attempts at murders, culpable homicide, attempted suicide, hurt, wrongful restraint, criminal force or assault, kidnapping, unnatural offences, robbery, dacoity, criminal misappropriation of property, criminal breach of trust, receiving stolen property and criminal trespass. The reasons for the decrease are given separately.

Security to prevent breach of the peace was taken in 830 cases in 1889, against 1114 in 1888, a decrease of 284. Security for good behaviour was taken in 697 cases in 1889, against 742 in 1888, a decrease of 45. These decreases are natural and are due to the fact that exceptionally rigorous action was taken in 1888 and consequently less remained to be done during the year under report.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT.

(Captain H. Leigh).

By a comparison with the figures of the previous two years, there has been a very insignificant increase, during the year under report, in the number of offences reported and admitted to have occurred. It is chiefly noticeable under section 10 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, which are Civil references to Councils of Elders ; an increase in this respect is not to be regretted for these references are almost invariably regarding women, and where the case is settled by payment of a sum of money, as " rasm-mulk," the chances of bloodshed are much less than if the quarrel simmered on unsettled.

II.—OFFENCES CLASSIFIED UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(Mr. A. W. Stogdon).

There has been a general increase in the number of offences admitted to have occurred during the year under report in all districts of this division. This increase is very remarkable in the Karnal district, where the figures have risen from 1006 in 1888 to 1577 in 1889, or by 57 per cent. The probable causes of this increase have been stated elsewhere. Amongst the remaining three districts, Rohtak stands ahead with an increase of 125 cases, Delhi comes next with 83 cases, and Gurgaon last, with only 33 cases.

In Rohtak the largest increase was under head of criminal force and assault, which was probably due to the late disturbances at the Moharram. The proportion of convictions under this head rose from 14 to 19 per cent.

In Karnal the increase in the number of cases said to have occurred is principally under chapter XVI (Offences affecting the human body) and chapter XVII (Offences against property). In the former there was an increase of 67 cases or 16 per cent, and in the latter of 484 cases, or 96 per cent : but notwithstanding this large increase the proportion of convictions was very low, being 16 and 29 per cent respectively.

In this district the increase of crime is not confined to petty assault cases, &c., but is more marked in serious offences, and the cause has been already explained. Owing to the vast quantity of jungle in the District there is considerable difficulty about the detection of offences like cattle theft, and the people are still very prone to ransom their cattle from the thieves. I quite concur also with the District Magistrate in the remarks made by him regarding inefficient officers in charge of Police Stations.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARNAL DISTRICT.

(Mr. J. R. Drummond).

Cattle theft has been very prevalent during the year, but a portion of the apparent increase under this head is due to free-reporting on the part of complainants, and better record at the stations.

The statistics further include a large number of cases brought forward on petition, in the hope of indirectly enforcing the award of a private arbitration.

The existing machinery is inadequate to cope with this form of crime in the Karnál district, and it does not seem probable that the state of things can be improved solely, by action affecting the Police administration.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMBALA.

(Mr. G. L. Smith).

The increase in offences against property is said to be partly due to want of rain, and failure of crops; and partly to the Delhi and Kalka Railway, on which men from all parts of the country are said to be employed, about whom little or nothing is known to the local Police. And this probably accounts for the fall in the number of cases brought to trial. The percentage fell from 49 to 44.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

(Colonel R. T. M. Lang).

The general decrease in reported crime is very satisfactory—and, I am satisfied, represents fairly the actual facts.

Crime is at last, I consider, fairly well reported, and the general verdict of all classes is that the district is at rest and peace.

The continued decrease in burglaries is an especially satisfactory feature of the statistics, and the slight decrease in reported thefts, though insignificant in appearance, really represents a very solid decrease in actual crime. Petty thefts, especially of agricultural produce, which, though individually petty, seriously affect the comfort of the people, are now reported as they have never been before.

This general decrease in crime may, I submit, be fairly attributed to the repressive measures of 1888. The general spirit of lawlessness, so rife in 1886 and 1887, has apparently entirely disappeared. Large numbers of the worst characters have left and taken service out of the Province, and the jats of the district generally have settled down to quiet ways. I have never known such a remarkable change in any other district that I have had experience of, and I see at present no reason to fear a reversion to the old state of things. The jats seem to have quietly accepted the new regime and the lambardars seem now to realize that it is not safe for them to openly encourage and foster crime. More than a year has still to run of the periods for which the bulk of the three years securities were taken, and we may hope that, during the remaining year, the jats may become so well accustomed to good behaviour, that they may in future behave properly without the need of fresh securities being demanded.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Hutchinson).

Robbery and Dacoity.

The number of offences reported under this head is almost the same in both years. True cases show an increase, but the percentage of cases brought to trial was just the same as in last year.

The number of cases admitted to have occurred under the head of offences relating to marriage, shows an increase of 47, while offences reported show a decrease of 87. The returns show that few complaints were summarily rejected by the Magistrates this year, the percentage being 45 as against 68 last year.

On the whole the statements show that crime was not on the increase in this district.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT DIVISION.

(Mr M. Macauliffe).

The decrease shown, is probably due to the deterrent sentences passed, and to the unwillingness of my own Court to lightly accept appeals.

In the Gujranwala district there is an increase in the number of forgery cases, *viz.*, 14 in 1889 against 7 in 1888. The 14 cases, the District Magistrate states, included 32 persons, of whom 20 were discharged or acquitted, and 12 convicted.

Forgery is now rife in all districts.

In a murder case in the Gujranwala district Mr. Mackie adjudged a sentence not only of death, but of confiscation of property. The latter has acted like a charm, for I have not had a murder case from the Gujranwala district since.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Major J. Montgomery).

The most satisfactory feature under this head is the large decrease in the number of cases of criminal trespass for commission of serious offences. This is *the* serious crime of the district, and every endeavour has been made to put it down—(1) by deterrent sentences, (2) by taking heavy security from well known thieves and burglars

and (3) by enforcing the responsibility of lambardars and chaukidars. Regarding the taking of security from habitual offenders, further remarks will be found in the appropriate place in this report. All burglary cases are now taken up by First Class Magistrates, or, if necessarily taken up by Tahsildars, these officers are directed to send them up for enhanced punishment, under section 349, of the Criminal Procedure Code, and all cases in which the accused appear to be habitual offenders are taken up by the District Magistrate.

Some lambardars and chaukidars have been dismissed in villages where they have not realized their responsibilities in checking crime. I have now asked the District Superintendent, Police, to give me a list of the villages in which most thefts and burglaries occur, and I propose making enquiries in them as to how far the lambardars are to blame for the insecurity of property. There is no doubt that there is very little crime in villages where lambardars do their duty.

The same remarks apply to cases of theft and receiving stolen property. It will be seen that theft cases have also decreased; and the proportion of convictions in burglary cases has improved.

Petty thefts of crops.—I believe a great many petty thefts are never reported. This is certainly the case with thefts of crops from the threshing floors at harvest time.*

A few years ago a former District Magistrate released all the Pakhiwaras from the Criminal Tribes Register. Crime increased, and orders were given to replace those of this tribe on the Register who had not reformed. This was only done this year, when I placed 182 names on the Register after a careful personal enquiry. The people round the Pakhiwara village were constantly complaining of thefts of their crops carried out boldly by bands of Pakhiwaras. The majority of such cases were never reported, because it was known that it was hopeless to expect a conviction. Since the Pakhiwaras have been put on the Register, the cultivators for miles round Kot Mokhal have expressed their satisfaction at the greater feeling of security. The most serious crime of burglary is not usually committed by Pakhiwaras in the immediate vicinity of their village; for such offences they usually go some distance from their houses. I anticipate a decided improvement in the Criminal administration as a result of the action against this tribe.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRANWALA.

(Mr. D. Ibbetson).

My impression, based upon this year's experience, is that forgery is infinite more rife in this district than in the Eastern portion of the Province. I have sentenced, one notorious gang of forgers to heavy terms of imprisonment. Another very notorious forger was acquitted on appeal. But the fact that the Magistrate of the district is ready to take up cases and push the enquiry to the utmost, will probably do some good. Forgery cases are often the most troublesome with which a Magistrate has to deal; proof is difficult; the police are absolutely useless in their investigation, and the Magistrate has practically to get up the case for the prosecution as the enquiry proceeds. On the other hand, false charges of forgery are common, as when a debtor begins to doubt his ability to meet his obligations, he often tries this method of escape. In the great majority of cases I insist upon the complainant bringing the matter before a Civil Court for decision, before I will listen to him on the Criminal side.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(Colonel C. Beadon).

There was a marked decrease in offences against property or cases falling under chapter XVII of the Penal Code; on the other hand there is increase in petty crime. The falling off in figures in the first class of cases, may, I think, be set down to two causes, first, a prosperous agricultural year; and secondly, to further persistent action in repression of crime under section 110 and the following sections of chapter 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The increase under the second class of cases *viz.*, petty crime, is only what I think is to be looked for in growing towns with ever-increasing populations. The application of the Criminal Tribes Act to the village of Mahtam in Sharakpur, is also considered to be a factor of some importance in the diminution of crime against property in that neighbourhood. The people of Sharakpur and the large Kasbas adjacent to Mahtam, testify to a noticeable immunity from pilfering annoyances which the Mahtams were accredited with. I have not tested the accuracy of these statements by figures, but the District Superintendent of Police informs me that he has; and that the placing of the Mahtams under restriction, has tended materially to reduce crime in a given radius around the village. Since the Mahtams were declared a criminal tribe a considerable portion of their cultivated land has been cut away by the River Ravi and it has become necessary to arrange means for their support, since they cannot go out of bounds to get it. To this end some are to be sent to labor in the Changa Manga Forest, while land is being found in a Government Rakh not too remote from the present habitation.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MONTGOMERY.

(Mr. T. J. Kennedy).

I attribute the decrease mainly to the continued agricultural prosperity of the district, due partly to the favourable character of the seasons during the year, and partly to the extension of irrigation in the Dipalpur, Pakpattan and Gugera Tahsils. Other causes which have contributed to the decrease are, I think, the generally good pasturage for cattle, cases of riot and the like frequently resulting from disputes about cattle grazing; the judicious working of the preventive provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, as a result of which some of the leading stolen cattle receivers and thieves have been put on security; the heavy sentences imposed upon habitual offenders, and the enforcement of the responsibilty of zaildars and lambardárs for reporting crime. At the same time the figures cannot be implicitly relied upon, for there is no doubt that very many offences against property are never reported, and this more especially in the Pakpattan Tahsil, where the Joiya tribal leaders are notorious receivers of stolen property and abettors of theft. It is the usual practice, when a theft occurs, for the owner to follow up the tracks of the thief and the stolen property, if live stock. If by following up the tracks he recovers the property nothing more is heard of the case, unless a zealous police officer happens, in the course of his patrolling, to hear of it and enters upon an enquiry.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHILAM.

(Mr. J. G. Silcock).

It is very satisfactory to be able to record such very remarkable decreases in the actual crime of the district, and it is equally satisfactory to be able to say that the working has very considerably improved. In murders 87 cases were sent for trial, 86 men were tried and out of these 86, 44 have been convicted, 3 have died, and 19 are still under trial; while in 1888, out of 221 men sent for trial, only 58 were convicted: in the term "murder" I include culpable homicide and other cognate offences.

Similarly in the case of house-breaking, in 1889, 145 were sent for trial out of 593 committed, as against 176 out of 1042; and 218 men were convicted in 1889 as against 175 in 1888.

I have satisfied myself that this decrease is a real one and is not due to offences not being reported. It is to be explained by the greater attention which has been paid to bad characters during the year, and to the endeavours which have been made to bring home to lambardars and others that they are to a certain extent responsible for the detection of crime, as well as the police.

SESSIONS JUDGE, RAWALPINDI DIVISION.

(Mr. F. P. Beachcroft).

There was a decrease of 25 per cent in the number of cases admitted to have occurred under the Indian Penal Code, as compared with the year 1888. There was a falling off of 26 per cent in the Rawalpindi district and of 21 per cent in that of Shahpur.

There was a decrease of 11 and 9 per cent in the number of cases and persons brought to trial, while the proportion of convictions was 2 per cent more than in 1888.

In the Rawalpindi district the decrease in the number of cases and persons brought to trial, as compared with the year 1888, was only 5 and 4 per cent, while in the Shahpur district it was 24 and 19 per cent respectively.

The District Magistrate, of Rawalpindi, remarks "that the large number arising "from disputes about women emphasizes the fact that in this district, as Trans-Indus, "the laws relating to marriage are not in accord with popular ideas of justice. Could "some sections of the Frontier Regulation be extended to this district for such cases, it is "certain that the number of murders and other offences to which disputes about women "give rise, would be greatly reduced."

Mr. Wilson also writes "there can be no doubt that the present law is not at all "in harmony with the ideas of the people on the subject, and I would repeat the opinion "that cases of theft of a man's wife or daughter (for it is often little more) should be made "punishable at least as severely as cattle theft, and that the woman herself, when of full "age, should be liable to punishment as well as the man. Such a change in the law would "not only be consonant with justice in the present state of society, but would tend great-"ly to diminish crimes of violence and theft, to which we practically drive the people by "denying them what they consider justice in cases relating to women."

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. J. Wilson).

False complaints, false evidence, and false prosecutions—These classes of offences include what I consider by far the most serious form of crime prevalent in this dis-

trict. It is very common for a man who has a grudge against another, instead of adopting the old plan of attacking him by open violence, or of stealing his daughter or bullock, to bring a false accusation against him in the Criminal Court, or at the Police Station, and back it up by false evidence, which the complainant's friends or the accused's enemies are always ready to give. To such an extent is this practised that no man can feel that his liberty and reputation are safe, and the more we can do to put down this form of crime, the greater security will be felt by the people. It is of course difficult to obtain satisfactory legal proof of such offences, even where there is moral certainty of the guilt of the offender, and care is taken not to authorise prosecutions except in flagrant cases in which there is some probability of conviction.

Offences against Person generally.—The great improvement in this respect noticed last year has continued this year. Not only has the number of crimes of violence greatly decreased, but the nature of these offences is generally much less serious, and the lawless spirit which was abroad in the years of scarcity, namely in 1886 and 1887, appears now to have been effectually subdued.

There is a most satisfactory decrease in all kinds of offences against property as compared with the two previous years, but the percentage of cases brought to trial, which was 59 in 1887 and 57 in 1888, has fallen this year to 50, or about the average for the Province.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT DIVISION.

(Mr. H. B. Beckett).

The most satisfactory feature of the criminal statistics for the past year is that the number of heinous offences against human life was smaller.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR DIVISION.

(Mr. A Cheistie).

Happily murders and attempts to murder have decreased considerably in all the districts, especially in Peshawar, where they have been reduced to nearly half the number shown in 1888. This is due, as already said, to the working of the Frontier Regution, and, to a smaller extent, to the energetic preventive measures taken in repressing crime. I observe, from a perusal of the Monthly Magistrates' Statement No. II, that in Peshawar much of the time of the Magistrate is taken up in taking securities for good behaviour and to keep the peace, and trust that the District Magistrate will see that Magisterial powers are not too freely used for this purpose.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT.

(Captain H. Leigh).

Note.—With reference to the remarks of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in para. 5 of the Review on the Criminal administration for 1888, I beg to state that the correct number of murders *including those by dacoits* was 40. The figures shown in para 20 of the Chief Court's Report for 1888 *viz.* 36, was the number of ordinary murders alone, *i.e.*, excluding dacoities with murder. The remarks by the Sessions Judge at page xvi. of the Appendices to the Printed Criminal Report for 1888, correctly show the ordinary murders alone, 36 having occurred in 1888 against 35 in 1887, showing an increase of 1.

Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.—Attempts at murder have decreased by 6, as compared with 1888, but the figure is much the same as in 1889, while on the other hand culpable homicides have risen from 6 in 1888 to 8 in 1889, although the number is far smaller as compared with 1887.

Criminal Force.—It is satisfactory to note that crime under this head is steadily decreasing, and the decrease is obviously in cases under section 354 of the Indian Penal Code, which are as a rule referred to Councils of Elders, in cases where, after Judicial enquiry, no hope of conviction exists.

Offences of this class, relating to women, nearly always result, among the Pathan population of this district, in serious consequences, and any falling off in them must be considered satisfactory.

Theft and Lurking house-trespass.—The marked diminution under this head of crime can fairly be ascribed to strict enforcement of village responsibility. It is also due to some extent to the fall in prices of food grains.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARNAL.

(Mr. J. R. Drummond).

The increase in Excise cases is due to enhanced vigilance in that department, and the larger number of cases instituted under the Criminal Tribes' Act, is partly due to extended operation against the Tágus, the general advantage of which is not perhaps commensurate with the time consumed, and partly to the inclusion of many professional criminals of the Biloch class in the district population, by the transfer of the Pihowa tract from Ambala.

SESSIONS JUDGE, AMBALA DIVISION.

(Mr. T. Roberts).

The number of convictions under section 19 of the Criminal Tribes' Act continues to increase. The Magistrate of the Ludhiana district attributes the increase to increased vigilance on the part of the Police, but the remarks made in my report of last year apply with even greater force now.

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE DIVISION.

(Colonel H. M. M. Wood).

I have observed, in cases which have recently come before me for confirmation, a tendency on the part of Native Magistrates to demand heavy security out of all proportion to the condition of the offender, and of his ability to furnish the same. In some of these cases also I found it necessary to reduce the period, which was, under the Magistrate's action, simply a sentence of imprisonment without any option or possibility of escape. The attention of the District Magistrate has been called to this irregular procedure, which I am glad to see has not escaped his notice. It is of course most necessary to use the provisions of this chapter of the Criminal Procedure Code freely in the case of known bad characters, but they should be used with due discrimination.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHILAM.

(Mr. J. G. Silcock).

In 1889, 214 persons were called on to furnish security, while in 1888 only 153 persons were so called on.

The decrease in rioting and assaults of all descriptions may be attributed to the greater care which has been bestowed on these cases.

Similarly with regard to securities for good behaviour, 230 persons were placed on security in 1889, as against 149 in 1888. The average amount of security was raised from Rs. 240 to Rs. 319.

This average may seem very high, but, I think it is useless to take small security from people who can afford to give a large one. In order to make the security effectual it is necessary to give the person from whom it is demanded some trouble in getting it, and great care should be taken in seeing that the sureties are really respectable men. I believe that it is by this means that the orders for security have had such effect during the past year.

SESSIONS JUDGE, RAWALPINDI DIVISION.

(Mr. F. P. Beachcroft).

The aggregate number of offences admitted to have occurred under Local and Special Laws during the year under report, was 5,013 as against 3,586 in the preceding year, being an increase of 28 per cent.

As compared with the year 1888 there was an increase of 38 per cent. in the Rawalpindi district, and of 8 per cent. in that of Shahpur.

The increase in the Rawalpindi district is due to a number of persons having been placed on security for good conduct and to keep the peace, and to a larger number of petty Municipal nuisance offences having been taken up.

In the Shahpur district the increase was chiefly under the Police Act which is attributed by the District Magistrate to the fact that great activity was shown by the Municipalities in prosecuting offences of petty nuisance.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR DIVISION.

(Mr. A. Christie).

Peshawar.—The remarkable decrease is in the number of cases under chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and also in cases under section 39 of the Frontier Regulations. This shows that the preventive measures taken in 1888 proved effectual.

What attracts attention in the Kohat report under this head, is the increase of 105 cases under the Post Office Act, which has been left unexplained.

IV.—OFFENCES CLASSIFIED—MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(Mr. A. W. Stogdon).

The average amount of security demanded from the persons bound over to keep the peace was rather large in Rohtak, being about Rs. 233, but as none of the persons from whom it was demanded were imprisoned in default of furnishing it, it is presumed that it was not excessive. In other districts the average was reasonable and moderate.

Security for good behaviour.—In Delhi security for good behaviour was taken only from 9 persons as against 40, and the District Magistrate has assigned no reason for his not resorting more freely to this means of preventing crime. In this district serious crime is generally heavy and it is therefore desirable that the District Magistrate should have recourse to the provisions of chapter VIII on a much larger scale.

The number of proceedings for security for good behaviour in the Gurgaon district has more than doubled in the year under report, and the District Magistrate appreciates the effect produced by them.

In Rohtak the number of proceedings under this head was almost the same in both years and 16 persons as against 22 in 1888 were called upon to furnish security. Considering the large number of robberies reported to have occurred in this district during the year and the lawless nature of the inhabitants, it is necessary that extended measures should be taken in this direction.

There has been a considerable falling off under this head, in the Karnal district. The District Magistrate says that "it was due to the illness and ultimate death of Rai "Ram Sahai, Sub-Judge, which has retarded this branch of criminal work."

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMBALA.

(Mr. G. L. Smith).

The proceedings relating to the taking of security for good behaviour from habitual criminals and bad characters, show a marked increase. 120 persons were proceeded against as compared with 29 in the previous year, and the convictions rose from 20 to 62. Only 5 persons were sent to Jail in default.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LUDHIANA.

(Col. W. J. Pareer).

The principal increase is under security for good behaviour, and this is due to special measures taken by the District Magistrate to reduce the amount of crime in pursuance of the orders of Government contained in the last paragraph of the review of the Criminal Report for 1888.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR DIVISION.

(Mr. R. W. Trafford).

The District Magistrate remarks that personally he has not much faith in Badmash campaigns and thinks that the security sections are worked at present on an entirely wrong principle, that the necessity of taking evidence in each case affords an opportunity for the gratification of malice, and renders the proceedings cumbrous and unsatisfactory, and that, in his opinion, any man who has been three times convicted for offences under chapter XII and XVII of the Penal Code should be made to give security for future good behaviour as a matter of course on release from imprisonment, and if he cannot furnish it he should be again committed to prison or transported and given a chance of leading a better life at the Andaman's; that at present, on the contrary, we are obliged to suppose that every gaol bird has reformed until he has actually shown by his mode of life that he is still a thief, and when a man of this kind is wanted for security proceedings the

naturally is not to be found; that it therefore often happens that in badmash campaigns the habitual thief escapes, while men who have made themselves a nuisance to their betters by a turbulent or quarrelsome disposition, are made the victims of the opportunity.

There is considerable truth in Mr. Dane's remarks about "badmash campaigns," but it is not likely that the law will ever sanction his draconic proposals. Perhaps some form of ticket-of-leave rules, or power to supplement sentences by directing the person convicted, after expiration of sentence, to remain under Police supervision and report himself to the nearest Magistrate periodically might be adopted, but the subject is open to much discussion, as it would be difficult to work such provisions and allow at the same time the person a full opportunity of earning his living.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

(Col. R. T. M. Lang).

Cases of security for good behaviour have fallen from 2,947 to 332 during the current year, showing the large decrease of 2,615. Of these, 67 persons being unable to find security were imprisoned in default.

The average amount of security for keeping the peace was Rs 96, and for good behaviour Rs. 195.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Lieut.-Col. J. B. Hutchinson).

Under the head of security for good behaviour there has been an increase of 60 cases but the percentage of conviction has fallen from 72 to 58 per cent. The fact is that Lambardars and Zaildars year by year become more afraid of giving evidence before a Magistrate regarding the character of professional thieves and house-breakers, because they know that the probable result would be that the accused would be revenged. I have no doubt at all that many of the rick-burning cases in the district are committed out of spite for evidence given in such cases. Honest men have plainly told me that if they gave evidence against the bad characters, they would certainly be ruined. The thieves would have their revenge some way or other. I am not satisfied with the result of the working of this law. We ought to get the worst men put on security, but I believe that they as a rule escape, and that many of the men who are convicted are not really the real bad characters but are men against whom the Lambardars have some private spite.

The number of persons imprisoned in default of security was 16 or 14 per cent of the whole number called upon to furnish security, and only three persons were detained in Jail for more than a month.

Average amount of security demanded was

in 1888	...	...	...	325
„ 1889	...	...	...	157

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT DIVISION.

(Mr. M. Macauliffe).

A good deal was written by me on the subject of security for good behaviour in the last criminal report of the division.

Mr. Ibbetson, with reference to the remarks of the Punjab Government and the Chief Court, that only three of the persons from whom security was demanded, had been imprisoned for failure to furnish it, observes :—

"(1) that the prisoners were released in order to find sureties and that many of them left the district and are still being arrested as they return;

(2) that almost anybody was accepted as security;

(3) that hitherto the procedure on forfeiture of bonds has been left in charge of a Native Magistrate, who extended the most injudicious leniency to the sureties, so that the giving security for bad livelihood involved an almost nominal risk."

I reply seriatim :—

(1) I am not sure that it is good policy to frighten persons, against whom no offences are proved, out of the district, and lie in wait for them till they return;

(2) and unless persons with substantial means are taken as sureties, it will be difficult for many charged by the Police to find sureties at all;

(3) and the Native Magistrate having known of the rigorous measures taken by the District Magistrate in 1888, was naturally lenient on the subject of sureties.

The number of cases of security for good behaviour reported in the Gujranwala district, was 7 against 753 last year. Of these 4, or about half, were admitted as true against 746 for the preceding year. I had occasion in the yearly report for 1888, to comment on the careless manner in which these cases were tried in 1888 in the Gujranwala district.

In the Sialkot district the numbers of persons put on security for good behaviour, during the year under report, was 746 against 152 in the previous year. With reference to this, the District Magistrate, while mainly attributing to the measure the reduction in burglaries, states—"Nevertheless, I am inclined to think that the plan followed was not the best. When a badmash-hunting Magistrate goes round the district, the Police Officers and the Zaildars know that they are expected to bring forward a certain number of names for security. What more natural than that they should name among others, their particular enemies or those who are too poor to get off by paying a fee? Many of the worst offenders keep away while the Magistrate is in camp". I wholly concur in this. The Sialkot District Magistrate has indicated a salutary change of system during 1890.

SESSIONS JUDGE, FEROZEPUR DIVISION.

(Lt. Col. H. J. Lawrence).

I am not at all sure that it is any matter for satisfaction that so few persons have been unable to furnish the security demanded from them for their good behaviour. Except in the case of relatives, I do not believe that the people are ready to stand security for each other, without some equivalent either in the form of money or of service. In either case the furnishing of security would tend to demoralize both persons.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HISSAR.

(Mr. A. Anderson).

These proceedings do not call for any special remarks. A few more persons have been called upon to give security for good behaviour, but chapter VIII is not worked to any extent in this district. The lambardars are themselves not unfrequently the supporters of the village badmashes, and evidence of good character is easily got. Of the 20 persons called upon to give security, only five went to Jail, and only one remained there over a month.

SESSIONS JUDGE, RAWALPINDI DIVISION.

(Mr. F. P. Beachcroft.)

The total number of cases and persons under this head, during the year under report, for disposal was 1,563 and 2,524 against 1,009 and 1,591 in the previous year, being an increase of 35 and 37 per cent in cases and persons respectively.

The increase in the Rawalpindi district, as compared with the preceding year, was 49 and 32 per cent in cases and persons respectively, and 14 and 42 per cent in that of Shahpur.

There were 243 cases and 1,027 persons of security or recognizance to keep the peace for disposal in 1889, against 131 cases and 577 persons in 1888.

Of the 1,113 persons against whom proceedings were concluded, 888 persons, or 35 per cent more than in 1888, were called on to furnish security for good behaviour, and 184 persons or 3 per cent less than in 1888, were imprisoned for failing to furnish the same; 59 persons were detained in prison for more than a month in default of furnishing security, against 95 persons in 1888.

The average amount of security demanded in the Rawalpindi district was Rs. 193 against Rs. 189 in the previous year; and in the Shahpur district, it was Rs. 327 against Rs. 162 in 1888.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. J. Wilson).

For the last four years endeavours have been made to put on security all the noted cattle thieves, burglars and receivers, and this has no doubt had some effect in reducing the number of offences against property, which has decreased in such a marked degree. Care is now taken to demand security especially from the ringleaders of gangs, many of whom are well-to-do and able to give ample security. The average amount demanded has thus greatly increased, and yet the number of persons imprisoned in default has fallen from 141 to 76, and of these only 31 were imprisoned for more than a month. The good effect of these proceedings, is also shown by the fact that in only 10 cases (against 28 last year) were bonds of all kinds forfeited.

The provisions of the law, however, require to be carefully worked, as men are often too ready to set them in operation against their enemies without sufficient justification. I found during the past year that some of the officers in charge of the Police Stations were too ready to take up such cases under section 55 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and that considerable inconvenience was thereby caused to persons of no great importance as criminals, while the ringleaders were left alone as being too influential to attack. I have therefore arranged with the Police Officer that ordinarily no proceedings under section 110 are to be undertaken by the Police against any person without his special sanction, which will generally be given after consulting the Tahsildar or other

Magistrates. It is hoped that in this way, although the number of persons put on security may be less, we shall get at the really influential men to whose encouragement many of the offences against property are largely due.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT DIVISION.

(Mr. H. B. Beckett).

Security for bad livelihood.—The number of cases disposed of relating to security for bad livelihood again shows a large increase in Bannu. The figures for the past four years of each district are shown below :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Dera Ismail Khan	57	66	63	41
Dera Ghazi Khan	96	95	166	156
Bannu	189	140	361	596
Total	342	301	590	793

I am glad to observe that in Bannu the larger powers given by sections 39 to 46 of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation No. IV of 1887, for demanding security from bad characters have been freely enforced with such good results.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR DIVISION.

(Mr. A. Christie).

The number of cases in which security for good behaviour and for keeping the peace was demanded was 23·35 per cent of the total number of offences admitted to have occurred in the division.

The proportion of persons ordered to find security was 28·59 of the total number convicted. There is decrease in Peshawar which has already been explained. Hazara shows a marked increase but no explanation is forthcoming.

V.—GENERAL RESULTS OF ENQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(Mr. A. W. Stogdon).

It is much to be regretted that notwithstanding a general increase in the number of cases admitted to have occurred in the Delhi, Rohtak, and Karnal districts, during the year under review, the proportion of convictions has fallen off considerably in the last two Districts and partly in Delhi. These unsatisfactory results are due to the same causes which were fully discussed in last year's report.

In Rohtak the percentage of convictions has decreased, and that of discharges and acquittals increased by about 5 per cent.

Regarding the large decrease of over 6 per cent in the Karnal district, the District Magistrate remarks that "had the Magistrates done their duty under sections 202 and "203 (Criminal Procedure Code) these unsatisfactory results might have been averted to "a large extent."

The Honorary Magistrates of this district hardly performed any work worth noticing. There are four of such Magistrates in this district, and out of 2,788 cases disposed of, they have only decided 20.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURGAON.

(Mr. J. R. Maconachie).

The modes of disposal are thus shown :—

Years.	Discharge, &c.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died.
1887.	29·4	28·6	41·8	0·2
1888.	29·5	28·3	41·8	0·4
1889.	26·2	28·6	45·1	0·1

This shows an improvement won by constant supervision and a good deal of censure, but a change of Tahsildars or other subordinate Magistrates may lose the ground again very soon.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT DIVISION.

(Mr. M. Macauliffe).

In the Gujranwala district, the increase in the percentage of discharges and acquittals is not satisfactory.

The District Magistrate attributes this to the fact that the complaints were withdrawn in a larger proportion of cases in 1889 than in 1888, but I am inclined to attribute it to the indifferent working of the Gujranwala Police.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HISSAR.

(Mr. A. Anderson).

In cattle theft cases, the parties not unfrequently come to an arrangement, and the evidence given before the Police is departed from. This is the case, especially when Pachádas (Musalmans) are concerned. If the stolen animals are found, the owners prefer to let well alone; and if they are not found, they have often much more chance of getting them returned if they take the side of the accused against the Police. In this district generally and specially in the Barwala and Fatehabad Tahsils, there is a firmly established system of returning stolen cattle on payment. The well-to-do zamindars, even Lambardars and Zaildars, act as *dalals*, and no doubt receive part of the consideration. The negotiations between the owners and the thieves go on quite openly, and the Thana pound is generally the means by which the animals are restored. The theft may or may not have been reported to the Police; but if it has been reported, the owner must arrange not to prosecute, if he has any intention of having his property returned in this way; and the result is that even cases sent for trial are dismissed.

SESSIONS JUDGE, RAWALPINDI DIVISION.

(Mr. F. P. Beachcroft).

It will be seen from the above that conviction has risen from 46 per cent in 1888 to 53 per cent in the year under report, or an increase of 7 per cent.

The increase of convictions, as compared with the previous year, in the Rawalpindi district, was 29 per cent, while there was a decrease of 8 per cent. in that of Shahpur.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT DIVISION.

(Mr. H. B. Beckett).

The percentage of convictions was 43·64 per cent against 45·74 % in 1888.
46·13 „ „ 1887.
44·40 „ „ 1886.
47· „ „ 1885.
49· „ „ 1884.
51· „ „ 1883.
58· „ „ 1882.
63· „ „ 1881.

The smaller proportion of convictions secured each year is, no doubt, due to the technicalities prevailing in our law courts, and to the inefficiency of the Police.

VI.—AGENCY BY WHICH CRIMINAL WORK WAS DISPOSED OF.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(Mr. A. W. Stogdon).

The District Magistrates generally have so much miscellaneous and executive work on their hands, that they cannot, with justice, be expected to take a larger share in the disposal of criminal work. They have, moreover, a pretty heavy amount of appellate work to attend to.

Tahsildar's Court.—There are great variations in the percentages of cases disposed of by the Tahsildars in the different districts of this division when compared with the figures of the past year. In Delhi the proportion of work disposed of by these officers has fallen off by about 6 per cent, and not 4 as remarked by the District Magistrate. In Rohtak the percentage of work performed by these officers was far above the Punjab percentage, while in Gurgaon and Karnal it was a little below the same.

In Delhi the Honorary Magistrates disposed of about 63 per cent of the whole number of cases for disposal, and the District Magistrate, commenting on their work, remarks that "I have been thoroughly satisfied with the work of the Honrary Magistrates, especially those who sit alone."

Amongst the Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, Khan Bahadur Hadi Husain Khan and Rai Bahadur Piari Lal, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioners, decided the largest number of cases.

The Honorary Magistrates of Gurgaon disposed of 290 cases during the year, as against 217 in the former year, and the District Magistrate writes that "on the whole I have a decided opinion in favour of the development of this agency for petty work."

The proportion of work performed by the Benches of Honorary Magistrates of the Rohtak district, has again decreased considerably, and the District Magistrate has made no comments on it.

The Honorary Magistrates sitting singly in the Karnal district do not seem to have rendered any help in the disposal of cases. Mr. Drummond speaks very unfavourably of the Honorary Magistrate of Arnauli, and from what I have seen of his work coming before me in appeal, I concur in his opinion.

SESSIONS JUDGE, AMBALA DIVISION.

(Mr. T. Roberts).

In Ludhiana 54 per cent, and in Ambala over 50 per cent of the criminal cases heard were disposed of by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars. The only change which I think feasible is to make over all or nearly all the petty assault cases now heard by Tahsildars to Naib Tahsildars, and leave Tahsildars free to hear cases of theft and house-breaking which, after recording a finding, they would ordinarily send up to the District Magistrate for sentence, under section 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

In both districts considerable help has been rendered by Honorary Magistrates, but those of the Ambala district might be still further utilized.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JALANDHAR.

(Lieut.-Colonel Roberts).

The agency by which the Criminal work was disposed of was as detailed below :—

*	*	*	*	*
Board of Honorary Magistrates, Jullundur (8 men) 2nd class				463
Sardar Ajit Singh, Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class, Alawalpur, 30 days				17
Lala Salig Ram, Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class, Bhagpur, 200 days				52
Sirdar Harnam Singh	do.	Moran, 306 days ...		101
				4,012

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT DIVISION.

(Mr. M. Macauliffe).

Among the unpaid Magistrates, Sardar Jagat Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Kalalwala, did the most. His total decisions, commencing from April when he was invested with magisterial powers, being one less than the total of the Badoki Board of Magistrates for the whole year.

The Benches gave material help to the District Courts in the disposal of petty cases.

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE DIVISION.

(Colonel H. M. M. Wood).

I concur generally with Colonel Beadon in his remarks regarding the comparative merits of the work done by paid and Honorary Magistrates. But it would be unfair to the latter to say that they do not cheerfully devote a large amount of time and labour to uncongenial work, and that their assistance is not most valuable to the administration.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(Colonel C. Beadon).

The Honorary Magistrates, Fakir Jamal-ud-din, Kadir Bakhsh Khan and Sardar Narindar Singh, practically disposed of work in like quantity to stipendiary Magistrates. But for their help, I apprehend that there would have been a block in our criminal business. I do not know whether in creating these Honorary Magistrates Government intended to relieve stipendiaries to the extent the system has done.

If further relief is considered necessary, there are plenty of candidates ready to afford aid, and in some cases good capable men; but, as a rule, Honorary Magistrates do not, I think, deal with their work in the same spirit of intrepidity that stipendiaries or: at all events applications to transfer cases pending before Honorary Magistrates are fre-

quent, while like applications in regard to cases before stipendiaries are less so. This leads me to think that indecision more or less generally prevails amongst Honorary Magistrates and consequently less popularity.

SESSIONS JUDGE, FEROZEPUR DIVISION.

(Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Lawrence).

Ferozepur District.

The work performed by the Honorary Magistrates has increased from 214 cases in 1888 to 483 in the year under report.

I think that Native Magistrates generally have a tendency to inflict too light sentences, especially in cases of previous convictions.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, FEROZEPUR.

(Colonel F. M. Birch).

The work performed by the Honorary Magistrates has increased from 214 cases in 1888, to 483 in the year under report, an increase of 269 cases, attributable to the appointment of a new Honorary Magistrate, Bhai Atma Singh, and the conferment of magisterial powers on Sodhi Khazan Singh to assist his brother the Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Sodhi Man Singh, who can do but little work. The powers of the bench of Honorary Magistrates for the city of Ferozepore have been increased from the third to second class. There are many candidates for magisterial powers, some of whom would do just as well as those who now possess them, and but for the expense of extra establishments might as well be appointed. They would relieve the Tahsildars who have much revenue work to attend to, and relieve the people from attendance at the head quarters of the district.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN DIVISION.

(Colonel C. H. T. Marshall).

The Tahsildars have all done less work. The Naib Tahsildars also have done less work in Montgomery and Muzaffargarh.

The Honorary Magistrates have in all the districts but Muzaffargarh shown a fair proportion of work with the exception of Baba Khem Singh, C. I. E., who has done none.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JHILAM DIVISION.

(Mr. F. D'O. Bullock).

In last year's report it was remarked that in Jhilam district a large amount of criminal work was thrown upon Tahsildars. This year, too, a still larger amount has been given to those officers, the proportion being about 46 per cent to 42 per cent last year. In the Gujrat district, too, the proportion of criminal work has increased from 28 to 33.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. J. Wilson).

There are now two Honorary Magistrates, Malik Hakim Khan, Khan Bahadur, a retired Tahsildar, having been invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class within the year, and put in charge of two police jurisdictions in the Bhera Tahsil He has disposed of 28 cases, while Lala Kishendiyal, the Bhera Honorary Magistrate, disposed of 171.

This assistance and the investment of the Naib Tahsildars with criminal powers. has greatly reduced the criminal work of the Tahsildars, which was much too heavy.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT DIVISION.

(Mr. H. B. Beckett).

The benches and Honorary Magistrates disposed of 670 cases or 11·63 per cent as compared with 749 cases or 12·26 per cent in the previous year. By far the largest number (533 cases)of these was disposed of by the Honorary Magistrates of Dera Ghazi Khan who continue to render considerable assistance in the disposal of criminal work.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. A. Christie).

The Tahsildar of Peshawar decided only 9 cases. Much criminal work cannot be expected from this Tahsildar, as his revenue and miscellaneous duties keep him fully employed. The Tahsildars disposed of less than half the number of cases allotted to them, this is due to the fact that in this district petty crime such as can be dealt with satisfactorily by second class Magistrates, does not exist in sufficient quantity. Besides, the Tahsildars of Hashtnagar, Mardan, and Nowshera have heavy work to perform in connection with the collection of the water-rate of the Swat River Canal.

VIII.—TRIALS UNDER FRONTIER REGULATIONS.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT DIVISION.

(Mr. H. B. Beckett).

The following table exhibits the number of persons tried and the percentage of convictions secured in each district during the past two years :—

District.	1888.		1889.	
	No. of persons tried.	Per cent. of convictions.	No. of persons tried.	Per cent. of convictions.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	28	67%	90	58%
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	401	71%	222	48%
Bannu	506	52%	398	42%

In Dera Ismail Khan the percentage of convictions has risen from 67 per cent to 88 per cent. while in the other two districts the falling off is considerable. There can be no doubt that the settlement of the Frontier cases by jirga is of the greatest advantage as it prevents reprisals and blood feuds. The District Magistrate, Bannu, complains that he is seriously crippled in working the district by his being empowered to inflict sentences of fine only in jirgáh cases, and I agree with him that power to sentence to terms of imprisonment would strengthen his hands, but the Government has not thought fit to extend the whole Frontier Regulation to this division.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR DIVISION.

(Mr. A. Christie).

The cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation were as follows :—

District.	1888.		1889.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Peshawar	431	1,073	274	948
Hazárá	137	430	149	328
Kohát	728	1,468	855	1584

The decrease in the number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Regulations in the Peshawár district is I consider very satisfactory. The Regulation was framed as an aid to, rather than a substitute for, the ordinary Criminal Procedure, and the fact that while crime has decreased and the average of convictions has been maintained, the number of cases disposed of under the Regulation has decreased, shows good working on the part of the Police and Magisterial agency.

The increase in Kohat is owing to the disposal of a large number of old pending cases. I am glad to see that the District Magistrate does not approve of his predecessor's procedure commented upon last year.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HAZARA.

(Captain E. Inglis).

I believe that in these cases of more or less trivial rick burning, &c., the Jirgáh system is the one best suited to this district, and the only one likely to stop this kind of crime.

It is not necessary that heavy punishments should be given but the reverse. If the "Jirgáhs" know that the result of their finding will be that the accused are sent to prison for a long period, for crimes which appear to them trivial, they will not convict. If, on the other hand, fines only are given (imprisonment being kept for the more heinous cases only) I believe that Jirgáhs will gradually begin to give unbiased opinions. These crimes

are committed simply out of enmity to pay off some grudge, and when the Zemindars see that they will be tried and found guilty by men who know all about their feuds, they will learn to see that it is not to their advantage to commit these offences. It may be said that the returns for 1889 do not show this—but these cases have really fallen mostly within the last quarter. I believe the result will be seen in the ensuing year. The Frontier Regulation has also been put into force more than in 1888 under section 35 "requiring persons to remove" and under the "security" sections Nos. 39 and 40. I have no doubt whatever that it is mainly due to this last, and to security being taken wherever feuds were known to exist, that murders and offences against the human body have diminished.

There is, however, one thing which must be guarded against in the working of this Frontier Regulation. I am afraid lest the police should come to look upon it as a way by which they can avoid the trouble of working out difficult cases, especially those of murder. If the case is an intricate one, and the Deputy Inspector can prove enmity between the murdered man and the person suspected of the crime, I am afraid that he is only too liable to throw up the case and to report that no further evidence can possibly be obtained; and then recommend that the case be at once enquired into by a Magistrate, with a view to its being tried under the Frontier Regulation, hoping that the "Jirgah," seeing the enmity proved and possibly themselves knowing the facts which lead up to the murder, will convict, and then the Deputy Inspector is relieved of further trouble.

I cannot say whether this same cause has been at work to reduce the percentage of cases brought to trial, but it seems to me likely enough that the Deputy Inspectors having become less energetic in heavier cases, owing to the Frontier Regulation, have also become less energetic in the smaller ones, and so bring fewer to trial.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT.

(Captain H. Leigh).

As I have already remarked under the head of murders, the jirgah convictions are most satisfactory, and in one particular case against the grandson of the late Nawab of Teri the conviction obtained has had a most excellent effect, while in the more serious classes of crime, the results have been equally good. I find that when cases are gone carefully through with a jirgah, and each point argued, they will generally express an intelligent opinion, but unless this is done their findings are bald and meagre, and as a general rule result in the imposition of an oath on the accused, which is almost invariably taken. The materials at hand in this district for the composition of an independent jirgah, are not good, and either they sell their verdict (which of course can never be proved) or they fear retaliation at the hands of the accused's relatives, and will not give a straight finding. In the Teri murder case it would have been impossible to arrive at any tangible result without the appointment of members from an outside district. I advocate very strongly the enforcing of village responsibility, and am of opinion that where cases of robbery and house-breaking are not proved against specific individuals, and circumstances show that the villagers must have some knowledge of the culprits, it is decidedly advantageous to utilize the Regulation, and fine them for suppressing evidence; and I believe that imposition of heavy fines in several cases, which have been sanctioned by the Commissioner, has had a material effect.

X—PUNISHMENTS

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(Mr. A. W. Stoglon).

In Delhi the proportion of persons sentenced to solitary confinement shows an improvement, while in Karnal it shows a slight increase. In the other two district it has fallen off considerably.

The large decrease in the number of persons sentenced to solitary confinement in Gurgaon, is partly due to the fact that all the Naib Tahsildars and most of the Tahsildars exercise only third-class powers and cannot legally pass such sentences, and partly to the fact that a good many of the other officers exercising first or second class Magisterial powers, have neglected to award it. Attention has frequently been called to this important point, but without much effect.

Persons sentenced to whipping—The percentage of persons sentenced to whipping was almost the same as in the former year, being 4·39 as against 4·04, which is certainly very low. Attention has lately been called to the subject, and I anticipate a more free resort to this kind of punishment in cases in which it can be appropriately inflicted.

SESSIONS JUDGE, AMBALA DIVISION.

(Mr. T. Roberts).

The disinclination of Native Magistrates to award sentences of whipping appears to be on the increase.

In Ludhiana only 1 per cent of the persons liable were so punished, and in Ambala 86 persons were whipped against 99 in the previous year. In the latter district also solitary confinement was ordered in the case of less-than half of the persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JALANDHAR DIVISION.

(Mr. T. Troward).

Of the 225 persons liable to whipping, only 26 were sentenced to whipping. No reason is given why this mode of punishing offenders was not resorted to more freely.

The District Magistrate has noticed, that while the fines imposed by Colonel Harcourt in 1888 amounted only to Rs. 635, those imposed by Mr Rennie in 1889 amounted to Rs. 7,535, shewing an increase of Rs 6,900, and while the fines imposed by Pandit Joti Parshad in 1888 amounted to Rupees 2,883, those imposed by Rai Narain Das in 1889 amounted to Rs. 6,680, shewing an increase of Rs. 3,797. The inference from these figures is that either the fines imposed by Colonel Harcourt and Pandit Joti Parshad must have been very inadequate, or those imposed by their successors must have been excessive. It will probably be found that a considerable portion of the fines imposed by Mr Rennie were imposed in Excise cases, as he was of opinion that heavy fines were necessary as a deterrent in offences of that class.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR DIVISION.

(Mr. R. W. Trafford).

In Hoshiarpur the number of sentences of whipping has decreased from 25 in the preceding year to 12 during this year. In addition to other punishments, whipping was inflicted this year in 5 cases, as against 7 the previous year. The District Magistrate notes that repeated orders have been issued on this subject, but without effect; and the disinclination on the part of Native Magistrates to pass sentences of whipping, appears to grow stronger every year; that if whipping were inflicted by instalments in the case of professional criminals, it would have a more deterrent effect than it has at present.

The report further shows that 15 adults and 3 juveniles were flogged, the flogging being added to other punishments in the cases of 6 persons.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Major J. Montgomery).

Punishments considered.—The award of solitary confinement with rigorous imprisonment is still too uncommon. Except in petty sentences I think it is almost always best to give solitary confinement as a part of a sentence of imprisonment, and I am trying to impress this on the subordinate Courts. There has been an increase in the number of whippings in lieu of other punishments. The recent Circular of the Chief Court on the subject will no doubt induce Magistrates to sentence more offenders to whipping for first offences of petty thefts, &c. I do not think whipping alone is a sufficient deterrent with Sansis and Pakhiwaras.

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE DIVISION.

(Colonel H. M. M. Wood).

Seventy-seven persons were punished with whipping as against 111 in the previous year. I noticed this matter in my remarks on last year's report, but there appears to have been no improvement.

Native Magistrates are very averse to this form of punishment; and it would be well if the salutary effect of it, in petty cases especially, were impressed upon them.

SESSIONS JUDGE, FEROZEPUR DIVISION.

(Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Lawrence).

In both districts and especially in Hissar, an undue proportion of sentences of rigorous imprisonments did not include any term of solitary confinement.

It would be well if whipping were more often ordered in addition to other punishment.

There is a tendency I think in most Magistrates, to impose fines which there is no likelihood of realizing.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN DIVISION.

(Colonel C. H. T. Marshall).

In Muzaffargarh the percentage of solitary confinement is the highest. Montgomery is 3 per cent. lower. In the other two districts the percentage is even now rather low.

The punishment of whipping is still not sufficiently resorted to, principally, I believe, because the Native Magistracy object to administering this form of punishment. The last Circular on the subject will, it is hoped, lead to its being more resorted to. In Jhang and Montgomery, the sentences have, I am glad to say, been doubled under this head.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JHILAM DIVISION.

(Mr. F. D'O. Bullock).

Out of 60 persons sentenced to whipping in lieu of other punishments 10 were juveniles.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHILAM.

(Mr. J. G. Silcock).

Realizations have improved and are now 71 per cent instead of the 51 per cent of the previous year—

	1888.	1889.
Compensation awarded	Rs. 2,500	Rs. 2,207
ditto paid	„ 772	„ 905

The punishment of whipping has been more frequently awarded this year, but the instances are still few, and more attention will be paid to this subject in future.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRAT.

(Mr. C. E. Gladstone).

Eighty per cent of fines inflicted were realized in the year under report against 48 last year.

SESSIONS JUDGE, RAWALPINDI DIVISION.

(Mr. F. P. Beachcroft).

There was a decrease of 4 and 3 per cent in the number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and in that of persons sentenced to pay fine.

The proportion of persons whipped to persons liable to whipping in the Rawalpindi district, during the year 1889, was 6 per cent, or one per cent less than in the preceding year, while it was 4 per cent in the Shahpur district or same as in 1888. This further decrease seems to be a matter for regret.

The increase in the realizations of fines in the Rawalpindi and Shahpur districts as compared with the previous year was 8 and 47 per cent respectively.

The amount of fines realized during the year 1889 in the Shahpur district exceeds the amount imposed during the year.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT DIVISION.

(Mr. H. B. Beckett).

The number of persons who were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement has slightly increased in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, but shows a considerable falling off in Dera Ghazi Khan, 1,102 persons against 1,186 in the previous year were fined with imprisonment, and 2,397 to 3,169 in 1888 without imprisonment. Whipping was inflicted again on fewer persons, the figures for the past nine years are—

1881	222	persons.
1882	130	„
1883	67	„
1884	56	„
1885	54	„
1886	83	„
1887	91	„
1888	67	„
1889	58	„

The decrease occurred chiefly in Dera Ismail Khan where the number fell from 20 in 1888 to 12 during the year under report.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR DIVISION.

(Mr. A. Christie).

During the past and preceding years the following serious offences were committed :—

	1888.	1889.
Murders	143	94
Attempts at murder	51	34
Culpable homicide	19	21
Total ...	213	149

There was thus a marked decrease in the offences of a serious nature, and this is very satisfactory ; 22 sentences of death were passed in these 94 cases as against 30 death sentences in 743 cases last year. Of these 3 sentences were passed by my predecessor, Mr. Benton, with the following result in the Chief Court :—

two sentences were commuted to transportation for life ; one was reduced to ten years' imprisonment.

Nineteen sentences were passed by me and the result was as given below :—

fourteen sentences were maintained : three sentences were reduced to transportation for life, and in two, the accused were acquitted.

The figures for the previous year were 24 confirmed, 5 reduced to transportation for life, and one, reduced to ten years' imprisonment. Sentences of transportation for life were passed on 6 persons. Of these one which was passed by Mr. Benton, was reduced to 5 years' imprisonment by the Chief Court, and the result of the remaining 5 passed by me was as follows :—

3 maintained;
1 appeal is pending before the Chief Court;
1 the accused did not appeal.

The infliction of solitary confinement is generally attended to, but there is a remarkable decrease in Hazara where the figures have fallen from 223 to 191.

In Peshawar sentences of imprisonment without solitary confinement have decreased by 180. There is a notable decrease in simple imprisonment in Hazara and Kohat.

Whipping sentences have fallen off in Peshawar from 83 to 39. The Magistrate of Peshawar, as stated by him in his report, is inclined to discourage this mode of punishment in this part of the country, but I cannot say that I agree with him. This punishment is intended to be severe and should be had recourse to as a deterrent measure.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. W. R. H. Merk).

In an Afghan country there are strong objections to flogging adults, and the considerations in favour of this form of punishment are more than outweighed by the grave reasons against whipping grown up Pathans. No respectable person was whipped.

XII—PROCEDURE

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(Mr. A. W. Stogdon).

The provisions of section 200 of the Criminal Procedure Code, regarding the examination of complainants are generally followed, but the examination is usually of a very perfunctory nature and the record in writing of it is a reproduction of the principal allegations in the written complaint, references to the police for local investigation under section 202, of the Criminal Procedure Code are now of comparatively rare occurrence. Some Magistrates make a small preliminary enquiry themselves before issuing process. I have little to add to my remarks in previous reports regarding the recording of evidence and of examinations and confessions of accused persons. Some Magistrates content themselves with merely recording the statement of a witness as it falls from his lips, and make no intelligent effort to ascertain whether he is speaking the truth. Others are fully alive to the fact that they are not mere machines for recording evidence, while others, in their excess of zeal, burden the record with all kinds of irrelevant matter.

The provisions of the law are generally followed in recording confessions of accused persons. I still find that some Magistrates habitually disregard the provisions of section 342 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that the court shall question the accused generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined and before he is called on for his defence. They draw up a charge without putting a single question to him and then call upon him to plead to it and ask him if he has anything to say. One or two Magistrates err in the opposite direction and subject the accused to a rigorous cross-examination. The provisions of section 348 of the Criminal Procedure Code are pretty generally followed, and I have no reason for thinking that habitual offenders are not treated with sufficient severity. I doubt whether sufficient use is made of the provisions of section 349, of the Criminal Procedure Code. There is some doubt regarding the meaning of the last paragraph of section 221 of the Criminal Procedure Code which is altered from section of 439 the previous Code. Some Magistrates appear to think that they can take a previous conviction into consideration for the purpose of affecting the punishment to be inflicted, without stating particulars regarding it in the charge, so long as the punishment intended to be inflicted is within their competence. I, on the other hand, am of opinion that the fact, date, and place of a previous conviction should always be stated in the charge, if the Magistrate intends to give the accused a more severe punishment than he would have done, but for it.

Most previously convicted persons admit their previous convictions. In cases in which they do not do so, Magistrates are rather prone to overlook the provisions of the last paragraph of section 511 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The District Magistrate of Gurgaon notes that intermediate reports in police cases are now submitted for the use of the court trying the case. This is a step in the right direction. In the absence of a public prosecutor it is most expedient that Magistrates investigating intricate or doubtful cases should make free use of the powers of calling for police diaries conferred on them by section 172 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARNAL.

(Mr. J. R. Drummond).

Cases of habitual offenders are almost always dealt with by the District Magistrate himself under his enhanced powers, and to facilitate their classification by the Jail Department, each subordinate Magistrate of the 1st class, has been provided with a stamp inscribed with the words "Habitual Offender," to be affixed to Warrants of Commitment to the Jail in such cases as may be tried otherwise than under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for reasons duly appearing.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMBALA.

(Mr. G. L. Smith).

The salutary procedure laid down in section 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, does not appear to be kept in view by Subordinate Magistrates in this district. Only one case has been submitted to me under this section since I joined the district. The attention of Magistrates will be drawn to this.

The procedure required in cases under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, is cumbersome, and calculated not only to dissuade Magistrates from taking up such cases but also to assist the escape of offenders from justice. In short, to defeat the salutary objects for which the provisions of the law in question are framed. The procedure in these cases should be simplified, and the law reformed as to cover all notorious bad characters.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LUDHIANA.

(Colonel W. J. Parker).

Habitual offenders are invariably tried by the District Magistrate, and all important cases in which the accused has been previously convicted : but cases with one previous conviction, where the first sentence was light, and the case itself is unimportant, are made over to other Magistrates : always, however, to Magistrates of the first class.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Major J. Montgomery).

It is a common custom now (and I think a good one) for Magistrates to direct complainants to bring witnesses to establish a *primâ facie* case in doubtful complaints before issuing process for the accused.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHANG.

(Baron J. Bentinck).

Great care is taken to verify the previous convictions of the accused. There were 71 persons convicted a second time, and 16 convicted for a third time or more, against 40 and 4 respectively in the last year.

SESSIONS JUDGE, RAWALPINDI DIVISION.

(Mr. F. P. Beachcroft).

The Magistrates still seem to be somewhat prone to abuse the provisions of section 202, and to refer cases which should not be referred to the Police for enquiry, and that without recording their reasons for distrusting the truth of the complaint. In one Sessions case a Magistrate returned a case to the Police, at the request of a pleader instructed by the complainant, after he had recorded the evidence of the witnesses sent up with the chalan, instead of making the complainant name the witnesses whom he wished to have examined and issuing summonses for them.

I also notice that there is often undue delay in dealing with Sessions cases which obviously ought to be heard as soon as chalaned by the police—a delay which gives additional opportunities for tampering with the evidence.

XIII—GENERAL.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(Mr. A. W. Stogdon).

The District Magistrate of Karnal notes that cases were referred to the Police under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, through him only. Such a procedure must cause delays, and I doubt whether any practical good can result from it. Moreover it does not appear to be contemplated by the section itself.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURGAON.

(Mr. J. R. Maconachie).

The history of the year requires some reference to the great drawbacks experienced in this district in apprehension and conviction of offenders in consequence of the near neighbourhood of Native States. There are certain parts of Gurgaon which seem to be considered as a kind of theft preserve for Alwar thieves, *e.g.*, Naginá, and parts of Núh and Rewári, bordering on the State. In several cases our police were baffled by the inaction or quiet hostility of native subordinates on the other side. A strong remonstrance was made to the Political Agent, which has resulted in distinct improvement, but the matter is a thorny one and will never be treated satisfactorily until more community of interest exists between our authority and that of Alwar. With Bhartpur our complaint is of dilatoriness in answering references ; a man was in havilat all but three months, because the Bhartpur authorities remained deaf to all applications, and it was only on the very day that (after sending *ultimatum*) I was releasing the accused that the proper orders came which enabled me to transfer him.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, ROHTAK.

(Major A. Rennick).

Detective police are much needed in this district where the jat population is so against assisting the ordinary police to bring a man to capital punishment; five murders have been committed in this year in which the murderers are still undetected.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARNAL.

(Mr. J. R. Drummond).

The inspection of a number of files of decided cases, transmission to the District Magistrate of records in bad livelihood cases immediately after disposal for his inspection, and referring cases to the police under section 202, of the Criminal Procedure Code, through him only were maintained during the year.

SESSIONS JUDGE, AMBALA DIVISION.

(Mr. T. Roberts).

Very little use is made of section 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the reason being that most of the second class Magistrates in the Province are Tahsildars, and all the time of these officers which can be devoted to criminal work is taken up with trying petty cases of assault and mischief, so that a case very rarely comes before them for which they cannot themselves award an adequate sentence.

I concur entirely with the observations of the Magistrate of Ambala regarding security for good behaviour.

The procedure is cumbrous and it is most difficult to bring forward evidence sufficient to justify a conviction under the law as it now stands.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMBALA.

(Mr. G. L. Smith).

I think Honorary Magistrates should be appointed as far as possible to relieve the district staff of the strain of petty cases.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LUDHIANA.

(Colonel W. J. Parker).

About 5 per cent of the files of all Subordinate Courts were inspected each month and errors pointed out. Cases were occasionally called for on inspection of Magistrate's Statements No. II, and defects noticed.

A diary is kept in the District Magistrate's Court in which any important irregularities which are noticed in cases either coming up in appeal or at the monthly inspection of files are recorded, and these defects are brought to the notice of the Magistrates concerned.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR DIVISION.

(Mr. R. W. Trafford).

The District Magistrate, Hoshiarpur, reports that during his tour in the district the registers of all outlying Courts were inspected and the working of Subordinate Courts, especially of the second and third class Magistrates, was adequately checked by appeals, and by inspection of files and registers; that appeals are lodged in nearly every case in which a more than nominal sentence is passed, and applications for revision to the Chief Court are far from unfrequent; that, therefore, he does not think that many innocent people are punished, but that there is no doubt that a number of guilty persons escape; that the people are, as a rule, so untruthful and so ready to fabricate false charges against each other, that Courts may well be excused for hesitating to convict in any but the clearest case, and that the distrust with which the Police are regarded, and too often justly, by the Courts, leads to many acquittals; if the least irregularity occurs in the conduct of an enquiry a suspicion is created that the case has been got up and an acquittal is the natural result. The District Magistrate is afraid that witnesses in many cases are corrupted by touts and hangers-on of members of the local bar.

The District Magistrate further reports that the necessity for the representation of Government in criminal cases has been so often urged, that it is idle to say more on the subject; but until Government is represented, both in Courts of first instance and appeal, failures of justice must occur; and they are as likely to occur in the Courts of European as of Native Magistrates; that with one exception the native first class Magistrates in the district have worked well during the year, and except in the matter of whipping, have shown themselves ready enough to deal sharply with offenders.

I agree with Mr. Dane, in thinking that the weakness of our system lies rather in the facility it affords for the escape of the guilty, than in the door it opens to the oppression of the innocent. But I am inclined to think that even this weakness has been exaggerated.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Hutchinson).

The punishment of whipping is not properly resorted to. Notwithstanding special orders issued by me, I find Magistrates of the first class are very averse to awarding this punishment. I have noted this point in the monthly returns. Two reasons are assigned. Whipping, when given in lieu of other punishment, excludes the opportunity of appeal, and Native Magistrates are afraid of the responsibility thus thrown on them. Again, they shrink from marking a man for life.

I am of opinion that crime would be very materially decreased if whipping was more frequently given. Native Magistrates are as a rule too lenient in their sentences, and pass sentences of fine in preference to any other punishment, frequently I consider they do so without sufficient consideration of the position of the accused, and the possibility of recovering the fines. This is especially the case in petty assault cases. Though the percentage of recoveries has risen considerably this year it is still far too low.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT DIVISION.

(Mr. M. Macauliffe).

The main crime of the country is now in the Civil Courts Forgery, perjury and cheating enjoy almost complete impunity, and the resulting demoralization and misery are far more serious to the public than an occasional theft by a Sansi or an occasional housebreaking by a Pakhiwara.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MUZAFFARGARH.

(Sirdar Gurdyal Singh.)

I think the Frontier Regulations should be introduced at least in the western half, or Indus side of the district, where the people are exactly of the same nature as their brother Bilochis of Dera Ghazi and crime is very rife. On the Indus, people mostly own land on both sides of the river, and the enforcement of the Frontier Regulations in Dera Ghazi Khan drives a good many criminals to take up their abode on this side of the stream where they know that the same law cannot be enforced. Thus we have an immigration always going on of criminals who deal direct with the hill men on the Frontier. All the punitive posts that had to be established in this district are on the Indus side of it. The establishment of punitive posts very often falls heavily on innocent people and is

not so effective as the enforcement of the Frontier Regulations would be. The murders in the district mostly occur amongst the Biloch population near the Indus and all the bold thefts and robberies are their work; of late they have taken to causing mischief of a very serious nature by burning dwelling houses and corn heaps of their enemies. They know full well it is impossible to procure satisfactory evidence in such cases, so they escape scot-free. Had we the Frontier laws in force, these criminals would not go unpunished, and law abiding people would not suffer severe loss without getting some compensation.

I think we should employ unpaid agency to a larger extent in administering justice. The three Honorary Magistrates we have, have all worked most satisfactorily, and I do not see why we should not extend the use of this agency further in a district like this where people are not split up into inimical parties. A man with local knowledge acting on the spot is invaluable in checking crime, and, with proper supervision, the Honorary Agency works admirably. There is a distinct political advantage as well involved in the scheme. People of local influence are thus engaged in the suppression of crime amongst their fellow subjects and thus side with and help the Government in the Criminal Administration of the country instead of remaining idle and taking no interest whatever in the work.

I deprecate the present system of bringing up every chalan to the head-quarters of the tahsil or the district. I think a certain number of cases should be taken up and disposed of at the spot. I am thinking of trying a system of making the Tahsildar Magistrates and the Sadar Magistrates visit different Thanas at fixed periods, and take up the cases they can try themselves, on the spot.

In trials of bad livelihood cases I think the present procedure is very defective. I think the best plan would be to have a system of electing a jury composed of residents of the locality, from a list of names prepared after careful inquiry as to their respectability, &c.—Lists might be drawn up for each police station, and, in each case, a certain number of jurors might be chosen by lot. I would make their decision final. As a precaution, however, District Magistrates might, for special reasons to be recorded in each case, be given the power to try any particular case without a jury, but the general trial of such cases by means of a jury, would I think, be more satisfactory than the present system of relying too much on the Zaildars and Lambardars.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRAT.

(Mr. C. E. Gladstone).

There has been, I regret to see, an increase in cases of theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property.

This is easily explained. Only 30 per cent of convictions being obtained is an encouragement to evil doers. I have directed an inquiry into the matter.

No. XV.—ANY OTHER SUBJECT CONNECTED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(Mr. A. W. Stogdon).

The suggestion of the District Magistrate of Rohtak that there should be no further appeal from, or revision of, the orders of District Magistrates, passed on appeal, on sentences of one month's imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 50, is not quite intelligible. There is no further appeal of any kind in criminal cases. How the doing away with the revision of such orders would tend to keep down the crime of the district, is not apparent. Theft, house-breaking and rioting constitute the bulk of the serious crime which it is important to keep down, and for such offences small punishments of one month's imprisonment or Rs. 50 fine are quite inadequate.

The District Magistrate of Gurgaon suggests the desirability of the Sessions Judge, before forwarding proceedings to Chief Court, calling for any remarks or explanation the District Magistrate or Magistrate, whose order is in question, may wish to make. The universal adoption of such a procedure would, in my opinion, cause considerable delay without any corresponding advantage. The Sessions Judge should use his own discretion in the matter. In cases in which the conduct of the Magistrate was called in question, I should always give him an opportunity of answering the charges brought against him before forwarding them to the Chief Court.

As Sessions Judge of a large Division, I probably had before me during the course of the year, the majority of sentences passed by District Magistrates and Magistrates of the first class, and it is impossible to help being struck with the great diversity of opinion which obtains both regarding the degree of heinousness of different offences and the amount of punishment to be inflicted in the case of offences of the same kind. I should like, if possible, to maintain some equality of punishment, but I can only reduce sentences on appeal. I cannot enhance them.

Some Magistrates punish very heavily for cattle-theft. Others pass quite inadequate sentences. A Native Magistrate recently released two thieves without punishment on the ground that they were not so much to blame as some uncontrollable impulse within them. Another passed a sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment upon the members of a gang of house-breakers, who, if they were guilty at all, had committed two burglaries and stolen a quantity of property in one night. Others look upon the offence of being in possession of an old rusty sword or matchlock as worse than that of house-breaking—to judge by the sentences inflicted by them. Some pass lenient sentences when they are not quite sure of the guilt of the accused person, and thus satisfy their consciences. The division contains the extremes of severity and mildness, and to hold the mean between the two is not always an easy matter.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURGAON.

(Mr. J. R. Maconachie).

I may perhaps suggest here the desirability of the Sessions Judge, before forwarding proceedings for revision to the Chief Court, calling for any remarks or explanation the District Magistrate, or the Magistrate whose order is in question, may wish to make. This is the procedure in another presidency and might well be adopted here.

If a similar procedure were so far adopted in ordinary appeals as to require a copy of the pleas in appeal to be sent, with the notice, to the District Magistrate, and to allow the reply of the latter officer (if he saw fit to make one) to be filed in the appellate court and considered as part of the order appealed from, some practical good might be obtained, though doubtless the District Magistrate would not find time to do much. It would, however, in the present paucity of legal advice for the Crown be a compromise better than nothing.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARNAL.

(Mr. J. R. Drummond).

I am unwilling to take up time with any general suggestions or remarks, but it is right to note certain serious difficulties which continue to affect the criminal administration of the district.

In particular I would specify—

I. the absence of adequate provision for the representation of the Crown in Criminal proceedings;

II. the want of sufficient authority to deal with the working of the Police;

III. the inability of the District Magistrate, to reward the exertions of persons other than strictly paid officers, such as Zaildars for example, in support of the criminal administration.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR DIVISION.

(Mr. R W. Trafford).

The Magistrate of the district ought to have more means at his disposal for the reward of persons who have in any way aided in the detection or prevention of crime, or in the arrest of criminals. The surest way to check the growth of crime is to make it the interest of every body to be on the side of law and order, and an administration like the British administration in India can best do this by pecuniary rewards.

SESSIONS JUDGE, FEROZEPUR DIVISION.

(Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Lawrence).

District Superintendents of Police still require to be impressed with the importance of their duty in regard to the prosecution of Sessions cases. They frequently come into Court without having got up the case at all, and disclaim all responsibility for the form in which it has been placed before the Magistrate.

It would be satisfactory if every appeal were filed in duplicate, so that one copy might be sent to the Magistrate of the district with the notice of hearing. As the District Magistrate of Hissar points out, the Magistrate trying a case is the proper person to say whether the Government should be represented in appeal.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, FEROZEPUR.

(Colonel F. M. Birch).

The non-liability of women to punishment under sections 497 and 498 of the Indian Penal Code, has been repeatedly ruled by the superior courts, and indeed when the Indian Penal Code was first promulgated, this exemption was sufficiently understood and caused

some outcry. It has since been cancelled on the Afghan frontier. But it has not been elsewhere put aside by authority, and yet, notwithstanding the exemption, the courts of Native Magistrates constantly issue warrants for the apprehension of females, and pass sentences upon them. This has been stopped in this district.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HISSAR.

(Mr. A. Anderson).

I would suggest that in all appeals, the grounds of appeal should be sent to the District Magistrate with the notice of appeal, and that the Sessions Judge should accept any written representation made to him by the District Magistrate, just as written arguments are accepted in cases. No doubt there is the material difference that there is no one present in person. The District Magistrate would get the Magistrate who heard the case to prepare an answer to the grounds of appeal, and this the District Magistrate would send to the Sessions Judge. Not unfrequently the appeal is disposed of on grounds set forth on the Memo, or so indefinitely set forth that no answer could be givn to them except by a representative present in Court; still the pleader for the accused would not have it all his own way: and occasionally an omission in the judgment which would materially affect the case, might be remedied.

But until prosecutors are appointed in Magistrates' courts for the original hearing not much good will result from the appointment of prosecutors in appellate courts.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN DIVISION.

(Col. C. H. T. Marshall).

The District Magistrate of Montgomery considers that a change in the law under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code by which the woman would be made liable to punishment as well as the man, would have a salutary effect in checking adultery and the consequent murders. He says that this view is held by the chief men in his district. Adultery is only made a criminal offence in this country because it is known to be at the root of a great many of the murders that occur, especially in the North of India. It is supposed to be a check, though I do not believe it is really so in the least. Making the woman liable to punishment would not, I consider, lead to any diminution of adultery and I should not advocate extending the section so as to include the other sex; as it is, they suffer sufficient punishment in other ways. The law is severe enough as it now stands.

Mr. Kennedy refers to the hardship entailed upon owners of lost cattle by the present state of the law, which prevents the Police taking cognizance of cases in which people are in possession of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen—under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, the complainant being obliged to go to a Magistrate first. He suggests that this might be remedied by making cases of dishonest misappropriation cognizable by the Police. In this view I agree. He speaks of "*miscarriage of justice*" in the Sessions Court owing to the absence of Public Prosecutors. This is rather strong language to use because his orders are not always upheld and because he does not properly appreciate the wholesome check that Apppellate Courts exercise in criminal cases on their subordinate courts. A Public Prosecutor is only necessary in important and involved cases, and really more in original than appellate cases; at least that is my view. In ordinary appeals they are not, I consider, a necessity. If the Sessions Judge goes through the file and the Police papers properly, I think there is very little fear of a miscarriage of justice.

In making the above remarks I do not wish to deny that frequently a Public Prosecutor would be useful in certain classes of cases.

Baron Bentinck also, in his report, alludes to the want of such assistance in criminal cases. He further refers to the benefit that would accrue if the provisions of section 349 were more freely worked. This subject is now being taken in hand, and I need not refer to it further here beyond saying that the natives as a rule, do not make the best Criminal Magistrates, and the more European agency can be employed in this work the better will it be.

I quite agree with Mr. Kennedy that the District Superintendent of Police is too heavily burdened with office work. If it were practicable in any way to reduce this he would have more time to do work which would be of greater utility, namely, in personal supervision over investigations in criminal cases and other local enquiries.

The attention of all the Courts has now been called to the expediency of resorting more than they do to the punishment of whipping in certain classes of cases, and I hope the instructions will be followed.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHANG.

(Baron J. Bentinck).

During the year under report securities have been taken from an influential Zaildar and Lambardars of some of the villages in this district who were in the habit of stealing or receiving stolen property or cattle, or who used to help the thieves.

Another point worthy of notice is that the cattle lifters of the district are assisted in the disposal of stolen property by influential men living on the borders of neighbouring districts, such as Shahpur, Gujranwala, Lahore, Montgomery, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan, and as these men are men of position and power, and some of them are considered, by the Magistrates of some of those districts, to be reliable people, the Police find it difficult to trace the property and bring the culprit to justice.

The want of better prosecution in important cases tried by the Magistrates, as well as in Sessions cases, is seriously felt. In almost every such case the accused are defended by Lawyers, and the Police Officers have not the legal training which is required to make them adequate representatives of the Crown. It is not common for the complainants to engage pleaders at their own expense to assist the prosecution by the permission of the Court; in my opinion the appointment of a public prosecutor seems most desirable.

The subordinate Magistrates pass inadequate sentences in a great many cases, and second Class Magistrates do not feel disposed to send up their cases to the Magistrate of the district for enhanced punishment, thinking that 3 or 6 months' imprisonment is sufficient in cases of cattle thefts, but their views of the gravity or otherwise of these kinds of offences are not often in accordance with the requirements of a satisfactory administration of the criminal law. Much benefit would be derived if the provisions of section 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code were worked more extensively than has hitherto been the practice.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MONTGOMERY.

(Mr. T. J. Kennedy.)

There are one or two changes which I think necessary in the substantive law and which I will allude to under this head.

While on tour I received frequent complaints from the people regarding cases under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code. The bulk of the population of the district consists of high-spirited Mahomedans who are extremely tenacious of the chastity of their women, and several murders during the year had their origin in the infidelity of women. The people say that in many cases the woman is more guilty than the man, that the latter, although he has no desire for a criminal intrigue, is frequently seduced into it by the blandishments of the woman, who escapes scot-free, while the man is punished, and they desire a change in the law by which the woman shall also be punished. Our legislation in offences connected with women is not based on European models, and I fail to see the logic which defers so much to Eastern ideas and modes of thought as to punish the adulterer, while the adulterous woman, who according to Eastern morality and legal notions, is equally guilty, carries on her intrigue with impunity. Several notables of the district assure me that if the women were made punishable there would be a great decrease in criminal intrigues, and in those offences which result from them.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHILAM.

(Mr. J. G. Silcock).

The only subject that appears worthy of mention is the injury to the administration of the district which is caused by the very frequent change of officers, both magisterial and police.

At present, with the exception of Pohlo Mal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and the Tahsildar of Chakwál, there is no officer in the district now who was in it at the beginning of the year.

The result is that no Magistrate is able to take any interest in the administration of a district from which he may be transferred the next day.

Similarly with police officers, there have been four police officers in charge of the police of the district during the past year, and the only wonder is that the police have, under these circumstances, worked so well.

SESSIONS JUDGE, RAWALPINDI DIVISION.

(Mr. F. P. Beachcroft).

The reports of both districts show a most satisfactory diminution in the amount of crime during 1889. This is probably, as both Magistrates remark, partially due to improved harvests, but it is also due to improved criminal administration.

During the past three years there has been a steady improvement in Shahpur, which I have no hesitation in assigning to increased efficiency in the work both of the Police and the Subordinate Magistrates under Mr. Wilson's careful supervision.

Mr. Thorburn says nothing in his report as to this class of cases (riots and illegal assemblies) which have slightly increased, and has evidently paid more attention to offences against property, and in this class of offence there has been a very marked decrease, and if the measures he has instituted are persevered in there will no doubt be a further improvement. I notice that he has not taken up any cases under section 30, all of these cases have been left to the Magistrates, in many instances, with express orders to commit to the Sessions Court.

The result has been an increase of 33 per cent in the number of cases committed to the Sessions Court in 1889, as compared with 1888; and that the Sessions Court has been overwhelmed with a quantity of work which should have been disposed of by the Magistrate of the district under section 30, and that other work of the Divisional Judge had necessarily to be neglected.

Both Magistrates remark upon the unsatisfactory results of cases connected with women, and attribute it to our law on the subject not being in accord with native feelings. The difficulty is no doubt a real one, but it is difficult to discern a remedy.

The people no doubt look upon their women as mere chattels, but it would be impossible for the legislature to meet their views in this respect and make offences concerning women punishable under sections 379 and 411, though it would no doubt simplify matters.

In not a single Sessions case, since I took over the division, have the Police arranged for the prosecution of Sessions cases, though many of them have been of so intricate a nature as to render such a course very desirable. It is of course no use for a District Superintendent of Police or Assistant to appear, unless he is capable of examining and cross-examining witnesses, and knows the facts of the case thoroughly; and it may be that the Police Officers of the Division advisedly omit to prosecute in this Division.

The total number of Sessions cases for disposal has increased from 82 in 1888 to 106 in the year under report, being an increase of 23 per cent.

The large increase of 33 per cent. over the figures of 1888, both in cases committed and also in cases received on reference, was in the Rawalpindi district, while there was a decrease of 10 per cent in the Shahpur district.

Out of the persons for disposal 190 were disposed of, leaving 6 persons pending at the close of the year under report, against 14 in 1888.

The persons were disposed of as follows :—

Acquitted	43
Convicted	131
Referred to Chief Court under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code	16
Died, escaped or transferred	...
Total ...	190

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, RAWALPINDI.

(Mr. S. S. Thorburn).

Effect of "securing" bad characters and village crime registration.—If the two repressive measures carried out in 1889, *viz.*, systematic action under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and a village to village registration of crime and criminals with a view to the location of punitive posts, when necessary, be year by year persevered with, the crime of the district should fall to what it was in 1884.

Annual action under section 110 *necessary.*—As to annual action under section 110, Criminal Procedure, the disinclination of the Chief Court to continue security for more than a year will make such work an annually recurring necessity. Habitual thieves, burglars, and receivers will not reform in a year.

Were provision made for making the finding of security for good conduct, on the expiry of the term of imprisonment, part of a sentence, shorter terms of imprisonment than now imposed might perhaps be inflicted on habituals and some others.

English Magistrates convict more freely than Native Magistrates.—The percentage of convictions to persons tried by first class Magistrates was, for British Officers, 73, and, for Native officers, 50.

The higher percentage with the former is due to the fact that they generally convict when convinced of the guilt of the accused, if there is any fair evidence against him; whereas many of the latter only convict when they believe that the conviction will stand on appeal. From a District Magistrate's standpoint, his great aim being to keep down certain classes of crime, it is sometimes necessary for a good Magistrate to convict, even though he knows that the accused will be acquitted on appeal.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. J. Wilson).

The satisfactory results of the past two years, I ascribe chiefly to the return of better seasons, but partly to the measures taken to improve the criminal administration such as, a more full statement of the original report of the offence when first made at the police station, and a more prompt and thorough enquiry by the police, the enlistment of the sympathy and aid of the leading agriculturists by requiring them to aid in police enquiries, and rewarding those who distinguish themselves in this way, the enforcement of the responsibilities of lambardars by punishing neglect of their duties, the taking of

security from noted bad characters, and the severe punishment awarded to habitual offenders, especially cattle-thieves and burglars, and the punishment of false accusers and false witnesses.

Further measures required are, the better pay of the lower grades of the police, the improvement of the position and organisation of the village chaukidárs, the appointment of a public prosecutor in serious cases, an amendment of the law as regards offences relating to women, so as to make what is practically theft of a woman punishable and the woman herself liable to punishment, a better procedure for making over the possession of land, and power to punish cases of unauthorised trespass, power to the Chief Court to reverse acquittals,—but I need not here repeat what I wrote on these points in last year's report.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA GHAZI KHAN.

(Mr. M. L. Dames).

The special arrangements for river patrolling made by Mr. Donald in the Rajanpur sub-division have worked extremely well, and have been effective in stopping cattle theft to a great extent.

The Frontier has been quiet with the exception of some troubles in connection with the feud between the Haddianis and Durkanis which was, however, confined to the hills outside the district border

The Frontier Regulation appears effective in disposing of the cases likely to create trouble among the Bilochis, especially those regarding women which cannot be effectively dealt with under the ordinary law.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR DIVISION.

(Mr. A. Christie).

The chief point to notice in the criminal administration of the Division for the past year is the marked decrease in crime of a serious nature. The District Magistrate of Peshawar attributes this to the preventive measures which have been taken, but I think it might more fairly be put down to the operation of the new Frontier Regulation. A man intent on committing murder is not likely to be deterred by the fact that he and his relations have been required to give security. If the crime is proved, the forfeiture of the security is a very slight addition to the punishment provided by law, and if not proved, the security cannot be forfeited. The Frontier Regulation has worked well in two ways. In the first place it has secured the removal of a large number of hired assassins from the division, and in the second it has rendered punishment much more certain. With Independent territory so close as it is to all three districts of the Division, a certain number of criminals must escape across the border; but where the prisoner is arrested, there is now very little chance of his escaping punishment, if guilty, either under the ordinary procedure or the Frontier Regulation.

Mr. Merk has alluded at length to the necessity of having European Assistants of experience in the Peshawar district, and perhaps there is no district in the province in which experience in a Magistrate is so necessary. Several cases have come to my notice of late in which young Magistrates have arrived at conclusions on grounds which no officer of experience would have considered tenable. Of course where an officer of experience is required for the charge of a district, as in the case of Captain Deane, his transfer is inevitable; but in other cases I think that transfers of Assistant Commissioners from Frontier districts should be made as seldom as possible.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. W. R. H. Merk).

It will not be out of place here to note briefly what appear to be the causes for the very satisfactory and remarkable decrease in violent crime affecting the person which has taken place in this district during 1888. There is no doubt that the adoption of a special measure for the reduction of crime produced a considerable impression upon the magistracy, police, headmen and all those connected in one way or other with the criminal administration, as well as upon the criminal classes, and men who are mixed up in faction struggles and in blood-feuds. The greater certainty of offences being visited with some, if not with adequate punishment, has acted as a deterrent, while the increased powers given to the law has encouraged the police and village headmen, and has assured witnesses and non-official agents, such as chaukidars and lambardars of a more efficient protection, and in consequence made them more ready to co-operate with the official agency for the repression of crime. But this alone will not account for the extraordinary decline in violent offences. I have no hesitation in saying that it is principally due to the vigorous and judicious application of the preventive force of the law, by Magistrates and Police during the past two years. Prevention is infinitely better than cure; it would be too long to explain here the reasons why in a district and with a people like that of Peshawar, it is far

preferable to prevent one murder or one riot from occurring than to punish three that have taken place, but so it is. Accordingly, early in 1888, special orders to apply the preventive law were issued to the Magistrates and to the Police, and a steady and minute supervision has ever since been maintained over their action in this respect. The result is gratifying.

As regards rick burning, I would remark that experience proves that enmity, as a rule due to intrigues with women or boys, is at the bottom of almost every case, and we find that where convictions are unobtainable, it is better to bind over the complainant and the accused, than to fine a village or villages, as has been recommended in other districts. I am opposed to indiscriminate and general punishments which should be used only as a last resource for obvious reasons.

Concurrent with the decrease in crime, it will be observed that less resort has been had to the provisions of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, and this is as it should be. The Frontier Crimes Regulation is an aid to the regular law and is not intended to supersede it, and as offences fall in number, so should it be used more sparingly. It is a powerful weapon which is ready at hand when necessary, but I do not recommend its reckless or universal application. The only section where the Frontier Crimes Regulation has been more used than last year, is section 40, and as this section is the principal means for checking blood feuds with their attendant train of widespread misery and crime, and is welcomed by the people themselves, because it saves them from their own Code of honour, from ruin and from disgrace, I am of opinion that much good has been done by its free application, which has been throughout beneficial.

The subject of the reduction of crime has received much attention of late years. This is not the place to speak of other branches of the machinery employed for this purpose, *viz.*, the Police, Jails, &c. Perhaps the most important branch of the machinery are the Magistrates, and regarding them I would submit a few remarks. The best law and regulations are of no use unless they are properly applied, and it is no use to apply the law unless the proper men and means exist therefor. In this district for the last three years, the system of making over sections of the district to Magistrates has been followed. The district is at present divided into three sub-divisions,—Peshawar, Hashtnagar and Yusafzai.

I have unfortunately not had time to obtain full details regarding the variations of crime, but the subjoined table of murders alone is interesting as exhibiting variations in the Sub-divisions in the three past years:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Peshawar Sub-division	32	35	16
Hashtnagar do.	34	17	13
Yusafzai do.	29	26	13

The Peshawar sub-division was, for the first two years, unfortunate, in that its Magistrates were frequently changed, and were, as a rule, young and inexperienced. The remarkable results of the other two sub-divisions shew what can be obtained by men of ability, mature years and judgment, with energy, and who having held charge of their areas for some time, have gained an intimate knowledge of the people, and of the conditions of their sub-Divisions, of the Police therein employed, and in short of all that they ought to know in order to do their duty properly. Just as good Deputy Inspectors of Police are the backbone of efficient Police working, just as good Company Officers are the making of a Regiment, so are good Magistrates absolutely essential for a good Criminal Administration. The head of the district, especially on the Frontier, cannot go into detail himself; he can but control, direct, supervise; personally he can attend only to matters of relatively great importance; it is quite impossible for one man to acquire that thorough knowledge of five or six tahsils, of a whole district without which good criminal work is impossible, and which a man in charge of a sub-division can, and, as a rule, does acquire of his two Tahsils. If we wish to reduce crime, we must, I am positive, decentralize Magisterial work, distribute it territorially, and watch the action of Magistrates accordingly. In connection with this subject, I venture to urge upon the Judges the importance of retaining good Magistrates in their charges for some length of time, subject of course to the exigencies of the public service.

As I have already said, without intimate local knowledge, no Magistrate can do good work in disposing of cases and punishing crime; much less can he take up to any purpose the, as I hold, even more valuable work of preventing crime. And where a man shews aptitude for criminal work, he should, other considerations apart, be posted to a locality where his talent finds a field; there can be no question, but that one man is not as good as another. Frequent transfers, and employing men on tasks for which they have neither aptitude nor taste, induce routine work with routine results. In my letter No. 160 of the 31st January 1890, *e. g.*, to the Sessions Judge, I have ventured to point out that we must look to the higher Magistracy to put down real crime; Tahsildars and Honorary Magistrates deal with comparatively petty offences, and although vigour and hard work on their part will, no doubt, diminish such crime as they are competent to deal with, yet it is full power Magistrates who must be looked to, if serious crime is to be checked and met. And I believe that Cis-Indus, this can

be done by Magisterial action (coupled with, of course, measures taken in Police and Jail Departments), without alterations in the law, save as regards—

(*a*) surveillance of habitual offenders, a subject which is already under the consideration of Government;

(*b*) security to be taken from bad characters, and in this respect sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code certainly require amendment.

On the passing of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, our first duty was to reduce offences against the person. This has to a certain degree been accomplished, although it will depend upon the vigilance and energy of the Magistrates and the Police not being relaxed, if this improvement is to continue. We can now turn to the subject of repressing crime against property; and during the current year special attention will be paid to this matter.

(5) Granting power to the Chief Court to reverse acquittals and order retrial where a Magistrate has obviously failed to do justice.

(6) A better procedure for making over possession of land, and an amendment of the law so as to make trespass punishable where it amounts to something like theft of the land, although it cannot be said to be done "with intent to commit an offence" or "to intimidate, insult or annoy."

(7) An amendment of the law relating to offences regarding women, so as to bring it more in accordance with the ideas of the people on the subject.

(8) Greater power for the surveillance of habitual criminals.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT.

(Captain H. A. Deane.)

The strengthening and better training of the Border Military Police under Mr. Donald, Assistant District Superintendent of Police and also Assistant Political Officer, will, it is hoped, have a good effect on the crime in the district.

The crime in the Kohát district is very much connected with the border administration. All along the border it is found that many offences, raids, thefts, robberies, are entered and dealt with as political offences, to be settled up with the tribes whose individuals have been concerned in them.